

BUCCANEER
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WELLINGTONS
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

PALMER
The only high grade COVER
Rs. 7 each.
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Supply Same.
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV. NO. 63

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1916.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers	Tons	From Aden	Tons
16th March	Calcutta	8000	Mongolia	10000
20th "	Arabia	8000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
28th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
3rd April	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
7th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
11th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
15th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
19th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
23rd "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
27th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
4th May	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
8th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
12th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
16th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
20th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
24th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
28th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date	Steamers	Tons	Connecting	Tons
9th March	Nagoya	7000	Mooltan	10000
13th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
17th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
21st "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
25th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
29th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
31st "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
3rd April	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
7th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
11th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
15th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
19th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
23rd "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
27th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
31st "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
4th May	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
8th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
12th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
16th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
20th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
28th "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000
31st "	Nagoya	7000	Kashgar	9000

For accommodation and further information
apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
17th Mar.	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf fast mail.
18th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with (Chalka at Karachi for Gulf pas- sengers only.
21st "	Linga	Karachi Coasting.
6th April	Dwarka	East Africa via Mornungao

Terms and rates of freight and passage
may be arranged with Messrs. MACKIN-
NON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol
Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Arrival	Departure
Yokohama Maru	M. Tanaka	7th March	17th March
Kin Maru	T. Sasaki	10th March	20th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	13th March	23rd March
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	16th March	26th March
Yokohama Maru	K. Oeura	19th March	29th March
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	22nd March	31st March
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	25th March	3rd April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	28th March	6th April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	31st March	9th April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	3rd April	12th April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	6th April	15th April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	9th April	18th April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	12th April	21st April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	15th April	24th April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	18th April	27th April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	21st April	30th April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	24th April	3rd May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	27th April	6th May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	30th April	9th May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	3rd May	12th May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	6th May	15th May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	9th May	18th May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	12th May	21st May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	15th May	24th May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	18th May	27th May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	21st May	30th May
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamazaki	24th May	31st May

For Freight apply to:-

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Bank Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:-OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Shinko Maru (Kure)	5336	T. Kuchiki	9th March	18th March
Shinko Maru (Kure)	4058	K. Sakurai	2nd Apr.	11th April
Shinko Maru (Kure)	4075	T. Watanabe	9th "	18th "

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words (i.e. 1 per insertion), every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication. Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES. may be had on application to The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaladas, Laladas, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

FOUND.—A full-grown FOX TERRIER DOG; white with brown patches. Apply to Box No. 781 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3485

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1061

PURE LOTUS HONEY.—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 656B

MAHABALSHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL. "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil." Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3551

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED.—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Road moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage to England in March. Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. Written application with copies of testimonials stating salary required, to be sent to Box No. 782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3491

WANTED.—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED.—An experienced MECHANIC CHAUFFEUR who has perfect knowledge of driving Clement Bayard and DeDion Motor Cars. Apply to Mr. NUSERVANJI RUTONJI NAZIR, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. 3487

WANTED.—A B. Sc. and two B. A.'s with experience of teaching English, History, and Geography in High School on Rs. 70-80 per week. Plucked B. A. with experience of teaching on Rs. 45-50-60. An experienced PERSIAN and URDU TEACHER on Rs. 30-40. Please apply with testimonials to the HEADMASTER, Datta High School, C. I. Bundelkhand. 3446

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF AGENTS to represent the BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ltd., LAHORE, at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat and Nagpur. Experienced, respectable and influential men need communicate with: K. C. WIDYARTHI, Manager, Bharat Buildings, Lahore. 3475

WANTED.—A CLERK on Rs. 20 per mensem on the permanent Establishment of this office. Those who have passed School Final only need apply before 5th April, 1916, stating age and previous experience if any, and enclosing copies of testimonials. K. S. FRAMJI, Executive Engineer, Kolaba District. 3484

WANTED.—A young and energetic MECHANICAL ENGINEER with a first class certificate on a salary of Rs. 60-5-100 per month as a Fire Brigade Superintendent. He will on engagement be required to equip himself by a training of about 2 months as may be directed and when made permanent will have to serve the Poona City Municipality for at least 5 years. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 25th March, 1916. K. P. PARANJPYE, Chief Officer, P. C. M. Poona City Municipal Office, 11th March, 1916. 3467

WANTED

WANTED.—A RETOUCHER. Apply to the EXCELSIOR STUDIO, Kalba, devi Road, Bombay. 3490

WANTED.—An experienced and trained Irrigation SURVEYOR, on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Apply to the DIWAN, Dhar State. 1004

WANTED.—by educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French, also tuition by correspondence, and translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED.—Wholesale dealers or Agents for the famous "Lotus Brand" Mango preserves—fresh, delicious cheap. Liberal terms. Preserving Co., Malda, Bengal. 3472

WANTED.—From March 22nd to May 31st capable overseer for setting out masonry; Salary Rs. 150 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 779 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3471

WANTED CHEAP.—A good second-hand roomy VIS-A-VIS, with broad roomy front seat, rubber tyres to seat four comfortably in thorough order. Apply No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3473

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 31, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4 FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1044

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH STEAM TRAILER in good condition of new model, with typing arrangements, complete used only for a month. Apply Messrs NUSERVANJI RUTONJI NAZIR and Sons, No. 5, Dalal Street, Fort, 3488

FOOTWEAR BARGAINS.—To clear stocks prior to removal. 589 pairs Gents Black Box Hide Albert slippers, stout machine sewn, bark-tanned soles, medium round toes, sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair. For particulars of other lines reduced write for our L. List. THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 612-6

FOR SALE.—One pair English hackney carriage HORSES (mare and gelding). Age eleven off. Bays, 15.3. very smart. Two IRISH HUNTERS. One gelding, brown, age nine off, 16 hands. One mare brown, age eight off, height 14.3. Selling to make room. Apply for particulars to the STABLE SUPERINTENDENT, Baroda. 3486

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Eyculla. Apply "O." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of "QUEEN'S MANSIONS," Office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 3454

TO BE LET.—A beautiful bungalow is available at Walkeswar open to sea view with Electric lights stabling arrangement and servants quarters. Apply to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3467

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET.—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULLIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

LARGE and SMALL OFFICES TO BE LET in a central position, convenient for business, adjoining the High Court and the Bombay Club, fitted with electric lights and fans. Apply to MANAGER of "Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort. 3425

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the forebore of Varsora. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Gumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET.—Half flat fully furnished. Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of dining and sitting room, large and small bed room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. 11) at Villa Banars, had, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala. All splendidly situated with stable, out-houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ. RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP BRASS BORINGS, LEAD SCRAP, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1916, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Wharf Superintendent at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy. The TENDERS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due payment of Contract.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due payment of Contract. Failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the railway having to prove any loss by the contract. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes tendered with the Company as Tender deposit will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender. Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper's Office, Parcel, 19th February, 1916. 3296

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st December, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
4. To elect Directors in place of the Hon. Sir Fazlulhoy C. Ebrahim, who retires in accordance with Article 109 of the Articles of Association, who offer themselves, and are eligible for re-election.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chair.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, to THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MACDONALD & Co., Agents. Bombay, 7th March, 1916. 3432

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NANJIBHAI VALIMAHOMED, late of Bombay, Khan's Bahadur, a retired talwar dealer. Deceased HOSEINALLY NANJIBHAI, of Bombay, Khan's Bahadur, the son of the said deceased, a talwar dealer, residing at Imamwadi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR HAROLD SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, The 10th day of March, 1916. Messrs. POCHIA & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. KIRIN MARU having arrived on the 14th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office survey by held on or cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single consignments. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Bombay, 14th March 1916.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 23rd March 1916, to 15th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held in London on 30th March 1916. 3470

NOTICES

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th March 1916, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:

1. To receive the Director's Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1915.
2. To sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd March to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, BRADBURY & Co., Agents. Bombay, 9th March 1916. 3482

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff for the purpose of giving expression to their sincere regret at the impending departure of His Excellency Lord Hargrave and to convey to him an expression of the gratitude of the public of Bombay for the distinguished services rendered by His Excellency to the Country and the Empire during the term of his exalted office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY afternoon the 15th March 1916, at 5.45 o'clock (S. T.) 3451

NOTICE

MESSRS. LEACH & WEBBORN beg to inform their customers, that owing to the War and the consequent inability to guarantee the satisfactory dyeing of Dress Fabrics, etc., they have decided to discontinue their Dyeing Department from this date. This will not affect the Cleaning Department, which will be continued as heretofore. 125, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Poona and Bhand. 3437

8th March 1916.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be closed on TUESDAY, the 21st instant that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer. Bombay, 14th March 1916. 3463

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort. Telephone Nos 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Kolsa Moholla, Pydhonie.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 402 of 1915.

The Firm of Kurpa Dolla and Co., carrying on business as Money lenders, at Pydhonie Plaintiffs.

vs. Haji A'li Haji Rahimtoola and Khatizabai, widow of Haji Mahomed Haji Ali Defendants.

Under the joint instructions of Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, and Messrs. Tyobji, Dayabhai and Co., the respective Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit under the Judge's Order in the said suit bearing date the 18th day of January, 1916, and for the first mortgagees Lajli Dooogerey and Jadavji Dooogerey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 15th day of March 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property in two lots, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY. LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of Fasadari land or ground situated, lying and being at Kolsa Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 39 3/4 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the message, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under "B" Ward No. 954, Street Nos. 10, 12, and bearing New Survey No. 1278, and bounded on the East by Kolsa Moholla on the West by a sweepers' passage, on the North by the property of Haji Ali Haji Rahimtoola, and on the South by the house of Anjuman-Ikhlatool Islam.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of Fasadari land or ground situated, lying and being at Kolsa Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 30 2/3 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under "B" Ward Nos. 955-56, Street Nos. 14, 16, and 18-20, and bearing New Survey No. 1279, and bounded on the East by Kolsa Moholla, on the West by a sweepers' passage, on North by the property of Noor Mahomed Yusab, and on South by the property of Haji Ali Haji Rahimtoola.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their Office, in Meadows Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Tyobji, Dada-bhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office on the Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

22, BANA STREET, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS SELECTED INDIAN AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Auction, at Sewri Bunder, by order of Seth Hurdooar Kishorlal, about 250 tons, Gilander, Arbutus and Co.'s and Wallace's Rangoon, and Bangkok selected Indian and second class teak squares. Also:—

My order of Seth Hurdooar Kishorlal and on account and at the risk of Hem-c and Jaithabhai:—

15 Rangoon Indian teak squares about 6 tons.

On account and at the risk of Abdulla Ebrahim Mistry:—

10 Wallace's Bangkok Indian teak squares about 10 tons.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 19th MARCH, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On SUNDAY, the 19th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, in the Colaba Railway station compound, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelain ware, fancy toys, rich silk tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, rich silk tapestry upholstered Chesterfield, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, rich engravings, rich Persian and English carpets, sweet-toned Cohnad and Gohard's cottage piano, bronze figures, table ornaments, Hink's and Dittmar's table and hanging lamps, English refrigerator, ice chest, iron single and double bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, zooda almyrahs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, iron cooking stove, garden flower pots, etc., etc.

The property of the late Mr. H. H. Avron, Foreman, B. B. and C. I. Railway and other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT ARTHUR ROAD, JACOB CIRCLE, NEAR POLICE CHOWKI.

Under instructions from the two surviving owners Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Sidick Nuran and Abdulla Husein and the legal representatives of the third owner Haji Abdul Satar Haji Osman Noorani, who is dead and for the purpose of effectuating a partition amongst the owners, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on the premises, at 4-30 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd of March, 1916.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situated, lying and being at Arthur Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4507 (2), (3), (4), Street Nos. 148 (6), 149 (6), and 148 (6), and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 414, New No. 13013, Old Survey No. 373, and New Survey No. 2-3420 and containing by admeasurement 1,069 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the West, North and South by the property of Bonanji Jijabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys-at-Law, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE, JEWELLERY, ETC., AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th and THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1916, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Terminus Parcel Office under sections 55 and 56 of Railway Company Act IX of 1890 the unclaimed parcels and luggage, consisting of jewellery, machinery, bales and sarees, bales and dhories, cricket set, boots and shoes, school books, gramophone records, pieces of baskets and curios, vernacular maps of India, scented oils, marble slabs, tiger skin, bicycle, brass and copperware, trunks and boxes, old clothing, cotton samples, chairs, K. oils, large ceiling planks, harness, country drugs, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March, 1916.

MESSRS. K. A. READY MONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND-ED PROPERTY, AT NEW FORAS ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. K. A. Ready Money & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th March 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Huralal and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Gulam Hussein Bundelady Hurjee the 2nd mortgagee at the premises at the risk of Fazel Nassim Panjoo under a power of sale conferred by the deed of 2nd mortgage, dated the 29th day of July, 1914, subject to the first mortgage, dated the 29th day of July, 19

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Ferguson Road, Charni Road, Babool Tank Road, Mody Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hussainbhai Ahmedbhai and Khan Mahomed Cassimbhai, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 986, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on 21st December 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immovable properties on the respective days and at the respective times mentioned below:

LOT NO. 1.
FERGUSON ROAD PROPERTY.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Firstly: All that piece or parcel of foras freehold now Salt batty ground, situate at Ferguson Road, Fort, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine square yards, or thereabouts, bearing the several Government and Municipal numbers mentioned in the printed conditions of sale, as also all other land (if any) held by the Vendors as part and parcel of the Mills and whether included in the said numbers or otherwise and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by a public passage or gowari, partly by the property of Rajoo Balaji, on or towards the South by the Ferguson Road, aforesaid, on or towards the East by the passage or gowari aforesaid, and on or towards the West by the property now or formerly of Kaikhusro Muncherji Heeramanek which said premises are at the date hereof in the possession and occupation of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that foras freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, situate to the north of the Ferguson Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-one thousand seven hundred and twelve square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhaskar Govind, and partly by the property of Rajoo Balaji, on or towards the South partly by the property of Vinayek Govindjee and Dadoba Bhundari, partly by the property of Mahadwar Ganpatrao Dange and partly by the property of the Mills, and on or towards the East partly by the two properties, lastly hereinbefore mentioned and partly by a public passage, and on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to Government all which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Vendors.

LOT NO. 2.
CHARNI ROAD PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement three thousand and thirty-four square yards, or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 123, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Churney Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Syed Hossain bin Syed Ahmed and now in the hands of the heirs of the said Syed Hossain bin Syed Ahmed, and on or towards the West by the Atesheram, or the Fire Temple of Frangi Covaaji Banajee towards the North partly by the burial ground of Sulaiman Boharra, and partly by the property formerly of Haji Jousub Balladina, and now of the heirs of the said Syed Hossain bin Syed Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the Churney Road aforesaid.

LOT NO. 3.
BABOOLA TANK PROPERTY.
On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house and stable built, and standing thereon, situate, lying at, or near the Jail Road, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,768 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Babool Tank, on or towards the West by Porro Havaladar's Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on or towards the South partly by the Jail Road, and partly by a chawl belonging to His Highness Mahomed Hossain Hossanee alias Aga Khan and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 39, New No. 242, New Survey No. 3600, and in the books of the Assessor, Bombay Municipality under Ward B No. 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412-13, 3414, (1), 3415, 3416 and Street Nos. 70-72, 2-9, 10, 11, 13, 19, 20, 22, 74, 11, 18, 19, 22, 70, 73 and 2-10.

LOT NO. 4.
MODY STREET PROPERTY.
On SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of ground and land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the message, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(Contd.)

yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

LOT NO. 5.
BUNGALOW AT BUND ROAD, POONA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, houses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,609) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anand Rao Poona Cooty Moodliar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusservanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office, at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Sobhagchand Naginchand, Naginchand Javerchand, Savachand Surchand and Fakuchand Ghe-labhai, adjoined insolvents Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), in different lots, with the consent of the equitable Mortgagee, Messrs. Hajibhai Lalji and Co., the undermentioned pearls:—

Lot No. 1, one bundle undrilled white pearls, about 81 chows.
Lot No. 2, one bundle undrilled white pearls, about 85 chows.
Lot No. 3, one bundle undrilled white pearls, about 27 chows.
Lot No. 4, one big undrilled white pearl.
Lot No. 5, one bundle undrilled large white button pearls, 24 chows.
Lot No. 6, one bundle undrilled button pearls, about 35 chows.
Lot No. 7, one bundle undrilled button pearls, about 70 chows.
Lot No. 8, one bundle undrilled button pearls, about 44 chows.
Lot No. 9, one bundle undrilled button pearls, about 42 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.),
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palaequin office shagrim.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
Bombay, 15th March, 1916.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT WADI BUNDER.

In accordance with section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds, in bags, jivari, linseed, bajri, rapeseed, ground nut seed, tilly, dry chillies and wheat in bags, bundles of gunny bags, basket of bangles, bundle of coin rope, iron pipes, bag of machinery, case of tea, empty iron boxes tin of coal tar, bags of rice, bundles of picking cotton, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

Re-Organo to Victoria Terminus, Bombay Invoice No. 1 of 3.8.1915.
One case tea.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 15th March, 1916.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that it is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.
Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymolo Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you.

B3

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

ALSO SHOWING
1. The Human Bridges. V. Turn. 2. Pathe's Gazette; latest
3. Wiffles puts his foot into it. Comedy 2 parts.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly. POPULAR PRICES.



EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
SUPERB PICTURE PROGRAMME

Splendid 3 reel Drama

"THE HEART OF A MOTHER."

The story of a young Frenchman's secret marriage which he discloses to his mother before he goes to the front. In order to get money to support the young wife she steals from her husband. The final reconciliation is graphically portrayed.

THREE REAL LAUGHTER-MAKERS:

"A SHORT ENGAGEMENT"

A young man's dodge to gain his rich uncle's approval of marriage with one young lady when he had set his heart on his wedding of another.

"THE TENACIOUS SUITOR"

How a charming widow was, after many efforts, ensnared into falling in love with a determined bachelor.

"A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY"

A man is requested, as a last request, to marry an old man's niece. Believing the girl to be penniless he passes her on to a friend, but when he finds that she is rich he is unable to win back her love.

PATHE GAZETTE

FIRST NEW ZEALANDER V.C.

SNIPING GERMANS

A HERO OF THE AIR

TEAMS OF ALASKAN DOGS

TRANSPORTING WOUNDED IN THE VOSES.

LATEST AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT

ON HER FINAL TEST.

NOTE:—ANY PATRON WHO SEES THIS PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT AND CAN HONESTLY SAY THAT HE HAS NOT BEEN INTERESTED BY ANY OF IT WILL BE RECOMPENSED BY THE MANAGEMENT.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE IVORY HAND

A Clarendon Masterpiece in three reels.

WITH

THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC

A Sensational Railroad Drama.

AND

A two reel screaming comic feature.

CHARLES CHAPLIN AND PAI

TIME:—7, 8-45, 10-30 S.T. NIGHTLY

USUAL HALF RATES.

Kirkoskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

will present

On Wednesday, 15th March, 1916

At 9 P.M. (S.T.)

GUPTA-MANJUSHA

AND

On account of the Holi holidays

have consented to again stage

On Saturday, 18th March, 1916

At 9 P.M. (S.T.)

AND

On Sunday, 19th March, 1916

At 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

The Popular New Urdu Sangit Drama

TAEWAPHA.

Agents Wanted.

Company, Limited

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

Geo. GORINGE, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A.

(London.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,

Managing Director:

68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

The Bombay Life Assurance

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(London.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sheriff's meeting to express appreciation of H. E. Lord Hardinge's services, Town Hall, 4.45 p.m.

League of Mercy: Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute, 8 p.m.

Balloting for a representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Legislative Council, at the Chamber of Commerce, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Elphinstone College, 2nd floor, at 6.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar. 16.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham Building, 4 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Opening of Horace Goldin Season.

FRIDAY, Mar. 17.

Mails for Mauritius, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per steamer "Sanchin", will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 18.

Bombay Races, 13th Extra Meeting.

Muslim Students' Union: Mr. Yusuf I. A. Lalljee's Lecture on "England and Germany in Commerce, Industry and Science," Union Hall, French Road, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6.30 and 9.45 p.m.—Variety and Cinema.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7.45 and 10.30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

March 14.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding, No. 93—DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for ensuing week 2nd Lieut. H. G. Weber.

Next for duty Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 94—PARADES.

No. 1 and 2 Companies, Bombay.

Thursday 16th 6.30 p.m. at Headquarters Rifle Exercise and Marching.

Saturday 18th 6.30 p.m. at Headquarters Rifle Exercise and Drill.

No. 3 Company, Kinkree.

Annual Practice—The Company will parade at the village of Kalas at 7 a.m. on 19th inst.

Dress—Khaki uniform (white shirts should be worn) brown boots S. Sergeants khaki collared shirts and ties.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

No. 92—PARADES.

The Officer Commanding would like all N. C. O.s and men to attend the following parades:

Thursday 6.30 p.m.

Saturday 7 p.m.

Rifle and Marching Drill. Parade at Headquarters.

(Sd.) F. R. RETALLACK, Capt. B.V.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

March 15.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. B. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

38. Bivouac—The Battalion will parade on the North end of the Oval at 4.45 p.m. on Saturday, March 18th. Dress—Drill Order with havresacks and waterbottles. All ranks must bring kitbags with coat and blanket, and must carry havresack rations for Saturday evening and night; drinking mugs, knives and plates should be carried in havresacks. The Battalion will return to Bombay on Sunday afternoon, March 19th.

59. Annual Inspection—Will be held in Bombay on Saturday, March 25th. All ranks including reservists must attend, unless they obtain leave of absence in writing, or furnish a medical certificate.

60. Reservists Musketry—The rifle range at Ghat Koper is allotted to Reservists on Tuesday, March 28th (Public Holiday) and all reservists who have to fire must attend on that day.

61. Company Order—Until further notice company orders will not be published in the newspapers: Officers Commanding Companies must make company arrangements for issue of their orders.

62. Rifle Meeting—Competitions for 2nd Class Shots will be held on Ghat Koper rifle range, on Sunday, March 26th. Train 6.15 a.m. Victoria Station.

63. Signallers—Regimental Signallers will parade under 2nd Lt. T. R. Aldred on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 7.15 a.m. at the Bandstand, Coopers Road.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Buffs B.B. & C.I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 7.45 p.m.

March—"For Country's Flag" Dunn

Overture—"The Merry Monarch" Herold

March—"The Merry Monarch" Herold

Selection—"The Pink Lady" Carill

Selection—"The Merry Monarch" Herold

Selection—"The Merry Monarch" Herold

Selection—"The Merry Monarch" Herold

Selection—"The Merry Monarch" Herold

Selection—"The Merry Monarch" Herold

Selection—"The Merry Monarch" Herold

their sincere regret at the impending departure of His Excellency Lord Hardinge, and conveying to him an expression of gratitude for the public of Bombay for the distinguished services rendered by His Excellency to the country and the Empire.

SPORTS FOR CHILDREN.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League a programme of sports for children was arranged on the Improvement Trust recreation ground at Nava Nagpada on Sunday in which more than 200 children including 80 girls took part. The programme consisted of running races and jumps etc. Prizes to the winners were distributed by Mr. Ramchandra Balamrao Naik.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

Dr. B. V. Raykar who had been to Indore on a professional call some ten days back, has returned and resumed his duties at the Theosophical Society's Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, 10, Gate, Fort, from 11.30 to 1.30 p.m. (), and the Social Service League's Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Babula T. (6.30 to 7.30), from Monday the 13th inst.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Fifteen attacks and 13 deaths from plague occurred on Monday, two attacks and three deaths being reported from Mazagon, three attacks and one death from 2nd Nagpada, four attacks and one death from Byculla, three attacks and two deaths from Worli, two deaths from Maratha Hospital, one death from St. Xavier's Hospital, one attack each from Harbour and Mandvi and one attack and one death from Mahalaxmi. There were 19 attacks and 7 deaths from small-pox and one attack and one death from cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 97, as compared with 69 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 114 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,279 rats caught on Monday, 89 were found to be infected.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. CASTALIA.

The Anchor Line s.s. Castalia, will sail from No. 8 shed, Alexandra Dock on the evening of the 15th inst., with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 3.45 p.m. sharp. The following is the list of passengers:—
To London:—Mrs. R. S. Davies, 2 children, infant and nurse, Mr. J. E. W. James, Mrs. James and child, the Hon. Mr. H. B. Macnair, Miss E. Martin, Rev. J. Macnair, Mrs. Macnair and child, and Mr. E. L. Sheldon.
To Liverpool:—Mr. J. C. Barton, Miss Barry and Mrs. Martin's child, Mr. L. Rigg-Wither, Mrs. Bigg-Wither, Mr. A. A. E. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the P. & O.'s s.s. "Macedon" which brought the English mails:—
Mr. P. E. Haigh, Mr. E. J. Chanter, Mr. J. McCabe, Miss L. Dermott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson, Mr. F. L. R. Davies, 2 children, infant and nurse, Mr. J. E. W. James, Mrs. James and child, the Hon. Mr. H. B. Macnair, Miss E. Martin, Rev. J. Macnair, Mrs. Macnair and child, and Mr. E. L. Sheldon.
To Liverpool:—Mr. J. C. Barton, Miss Barry and Mrs. Martin's child, Mr. L. Rigg-Wither, Mrs. Bigg-Wither, Mr. A. A. E. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

REPORT OF THE RELIEF MEASURES.

A general meeting of the Committee of the Famine Relief Fund for Bankura, Rajputana, Kathiawar and Cutch was held on Monday last in the Bombay Presidency Association Hall, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta presiding. The Joint Hon. Secretary, Mr. Sanghvi, in his report of the work done, said:—

"It is a matter worth mentioning with great pleasure that response in the form of money and clothes is made by the people of all nationalities—Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans and even Europeans. By this time the contributions amount nearly to Rs. 12,000, including the collection of the Ladies' Committee. Considering the sum collected and the urgency of the need, we cannot afford to continue at this rate. We have yet to awaken the public to appreciate the great need and our work should cover all the most needy parts of India. In conclusion, I earnestly request all the members to take a greater interest in this work and such active co-operation alone will greatly facilitate the work of the Secretaries."

The report, being over, it was resolved to add the following names to the Executive Committee:—
Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Rahmatulla Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, and Mr. Chandra-shanker M. Pandya.

It was further decided that the Executive Committee be empowered to do all necessary work in connection with the collection and distribution of funds.

The scheme of appointing a volunteer corps and giving them all over the town with badges and tickets to collect funds was referred to the Executive Committee. The writing, for funds, to different associations, institutions, rich men and the ruling Chiefs was also referred to the Executive Committee. The Committee approved of the work and co-operation of the Ladies' Branch of the Fund. The Committee suggested that the Executive Committee should take up the work of forming similar committees to collect funds in the mofussil.

After appointing Messrs. K. S. Aivar and Co. as hon. auditors of the Fund, the meeting terminated.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest re. mains unchanged.

HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING.

CHAIRMAN'S INTERESTING ADDRESS.

The Chairman, Mr. David Landale, in the course of his remarks said:—

I would mention that we have no information whatever about the Hamburg Branch or its affairs beyond the fact that it is in the hands of a supervisor, nor am I in a position to give any particulars with regard to war losses. Many uncertain items which were outstanding a year ago, have been liquidated, but there are many unsettled questions in connection with interned steamers, condemned cargoes, etc., still in abeyance which will probably not be decided until after the War. Outside the Hamburg Office, about which we know nothing, there seems no reason to anticipate any heavy losses which have not been fully provided for. We still think it desirable, however, to continue adding surplus profits to the amount carried forward until the liquidation of pre-war business is finally closed.

At our last Meeting I expressed the hope that when we next meet it might be in times of peace. That hope has not been fulfilled. The area of the conflict has widened, and although there is no doubt as to the eventual result, peace is not yet within sight. Great as are the resources of the Allies, they will have to be utilised to the utmost before a satisfactory termination of the War can be reached, and in the development of these resources it is incumbent upon all to bear their part. The Bank has endeavored to do its share. Although it was not possible to spare many from our Eastern Staff, a very large proportion of the Bank's London Staff is serving in his Majesty's Forces, and our condolences and deep sympathy go out to the families of those who, fallen on the field of battle, have made the supreme sacrifice in their Country's cause. It is proposed that at the end of the War, a monument be erected in Hongkong by the Bank to the memory of those members of the Staff who have fallen in this great war.

We in the East, whose circumstances or responsibilities out here preclude us from responding to the call of active military service for our Country, must remain spectators of the appalling expenditure of the nation's resources, and sacrifice of its finest manhood, by which it is striving to vindicate the liberty and moral right which is the heritage of ourselves and our Allies. We are spectators, but not passive ones: for upon us, and upon this Institution in particular, devolves the duty, no less responsible than that of military service, of protecting and extending British trade interests in the East, at the expense, where possible, of the enemy. I cannot pass this reference without paying a tribute to the loyalty with which the Managers and Staff of the Bank have devoted themselves to carrying out in the letter and in the spirit, the injunctions and policy of his Majesty's Government in this respect.

INSINUATIONS REPEATED.

I repudiate in the strongest manner the insinuations which have been circulated from time to time that the policy of the Bank or its officers has been in the direction of maintaining friendly relations with Germany with a view to resuming business with them after the War. On the contrary, our efforts to liquidate the German business standing in our books at the outbreak of the war have been so successful that nothing more can be done till the various questions relating to cargo in captured and interned vessels have been settled and till the German Courts are again open to British claimants.

While on this subject I would like to refer to the assertions, so frequently made by interested parties previous to the War, that the Bank's policy was subject to German influences. These assertions are so absurd and wide of the truth that we have not hitherto considered it necessary to refer to them, but it now seems advisable to state that, apart from the local staff of the Hongkong Agency, no German was ever employed by the Bank in any capacity, and that the holdings of Bank shares by Germans have always been inconsiderable—at the outbreak of the war they amounted to under 5 per cent. of the share capital. We had, as was the case with almost every other British Company in Hongkong directors of German nationality; these gentlemen resigned at the outbreak of war, and, unless future generations hold different views from the present one, no German is likely to be on the Directorate of this Bank again, nor, I hope, on that of any British Company.

We remain, in common with the American and French Groups, parties to the Hukwang Railway Agreement, and in common with the French, Russian and Japanese Groups, to the Quintuple Loan Agreement, to which Agreements the German Group are also parties, and, so long as these Agreements are maintained, we and our colleagues of the other Groups have to communicate with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank representing the German Group, in matters affecting the payment of Coupons and other petty details. It has led to the assertion that this Bank is in close association with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, an entirely false statement.

Apart from the above International Loan Agreements, this Bank has no financial or working agreements or undertakings of any kind whatever with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, or any other German concern.

I regret to have had to go into this matter at such length but it is well exposed once and for all the slender foundations for the campaign of mendacity against the Bank which, in the present

state of public feeling, is designedly calculated to give a false impression of the situation and policy of the Bank generally. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

I will now pass on to the consideration of a few aspects of the present position of international finance and trade. The finance of Great Britain is organic, based on a basis of peace, and on the outbreak of war it therefore became necessary to improve a number of emergency measures. I do not propose to specify one to criticize these measures in detail. If they had to be done over again no doubt they would in some respects be done differently. But upon the whole they appear to have been boldly conceived and to have been effective for the purpose for which they were designed. Within the limits of its powers and to the best of its ability the Bank has participated in the various measures taken for the stabilisation of the foreign exchange and the maintenance of supplies. We subscribed for a war bond (including our Sterling Reserve Fund) £1,800,000 of the 4½ per cent. War Loan, in addition to nearly half as much again applied for on behalf of our constituents. I should mention that this £1,800,000 includes our previous holdings of Consols which were converted.

On the assumption—a very doubtful assumption—that high rates of interest would operate in time of war as in peace to correct the foreign exchanges which had turned against Great Britain, various expedients were resorted to for raising the value of money. The Bank of England rate has been maintained throughout the year at 5 per cent., although money at call in the early part of 1915 averaged 1½ per cent., and first-class bills were discountable at 2½ per cent. Recourse to more drastic measures has to some extent repaired this discrepancy between Bank and market rates, but it may be questioned if the country is not paying too dearly for this artificial consistency. For a debtor country, as England now appears to be, though probably only temporarily, dear money cannot be an advantage and there seems no doubt that trade would benefit if money were once more left to look after itself.

On the Continent, France, Russia and Germany followed their traditional policy of finance in time of war. Specie payments were at once suspended and every effort made to accumulate a hoard of gold in the State Banks. The results have been remarkable. The Bank of France, which had £168,000,000 on the outbreak of hostilities, now holds more than £200,000,000 in gold; Russia has £174,000,000; and Germany £122,000,000. On the other hand—England, greatly daring, avoided the suspension of gold payments. The stock of gold in the Bank of England, which was £27,000,000 a year ago is now down to about £50,000,000, but gold continues to flow in—and out—at the Bank of England almost as in normal times. It is impossible to withhold a tribute of admiration to those who are responsible for the finance of the War, for the skill and address with which throughout the vicissitudes of a great European conflict they have succeeded in maintaining specie payment and in preserving for Great Britain her premier position as the great free gold market in the world.

INFLUENCE ON SILVER.

The influence of war has, as usual, been in favour of silver. The rise in the world price of commodities, the increased expenditure of the belligerent countries, the withdrawal of gold from internal circulation, and the reserve increase in the small payments led to a demand for silver coinage purposes, which has only been limited by the difficulty of transferring the metal to countries where it is wanted. From 22 5.8d. per oz., at the beginning of 1915 silver rose, slowly in the first instance, to 27½d., at the end of November. The silver exchanges followed closely in the train of silver. From January 1915, Hongkong T.T. rose from 1/9 to 1/11 3.8 per dollar in November; the Shanghai rates at the same date being 2/2½ per tael and 2/1½ per tael respectively. Since November silver declined to 25½d. but now stands at 26 7.8d. with Hongkong and Shanghai rates at T.T. 1/11 1.8 and T.T. 2/7 3.8.

In India the volume of foreign trade has been curtailed by the effects of war but the loss has been to some extent compensated by the higher prices which she is obtaining for her exports. The material prosperity of the country is indicated by evidence of a progressive rise in the standard of comfort, while the loyalty of the people to the British Raj, which to those who knew them was never in doubt, has been manifested in a manner as disconcerting to our enemies as it has been welcome to Great Britain.

There is probably no country in the world where the principle of State direct on of Industry and Commerce is applied with such thoroughness, and, upon the whole, with such success as in Japan. It is a system which is open to objection in times of peace; it presents undoubted advantages in time of war. Japan has had a prosperous year. Favoured by her geographical position, she is fortunately able to supply the needs of the manufacturing needs of the Allies and the demand for exports thus set up has turned the balance of trade in her favour; exports having exceeded imports by about Yen 174,000,000. The harvest has been favourable and the revenue has produced a handsome surplus which the Government, with great wisdom, is using to reinforce the credit of the nation by the redemption of its external indebtedness. The quotations for Japanese securities on the London market have depreciated less than those of any other Power.

RELEASE OF ALLEGED POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

REARRESTED UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14. Twenty-three alleged political suspects who had been recently arrested in Calcutta and the interior and were produced before the Commissioner of Police and discharged. Shortly after their discharge they were rearrested under the Defence of India Act. Among these suspects is one Mr. Sen Gupta, B.A., L.M.S. His father was a retired deputy inspector of schools.

HORACE GOLDIN.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN ILLUSIONIST.

After a strenuous tour in the Far East, which included in its comprehensive scope nearly all the important centres of the Orient, Horace Goldin, the great Russian illusionist and conjuror, returns to Bombay with a brilliant vaudeville Company and a varied repertoire of "mysteries." Conjurors are to India what coals are to Newcastle, and it may be asserted that in the streets of India may be found artists who in slight of hand have no peers. Horace Goldin however, is an exception. The old worn-out tricks he discards. He does not place himself a score of yards away from his audience and produces an egg which he places in his pocket, out of his nose. He allows any member of the audience to go on the stage and hold his wrists the while he produces something from nothing, and passes delightful dainties through streets of solid glass. A trick of course,—but a trick that has taken years of practice to bring to such perfection, and a trick one can never tire of seeing or again, thanks to the genial personality of the performer. But this is not all. Although Horace Goldin is the chief interest of the performance he is ably backed up by a versatile company, who manage to keep audiences in a continual state of meriment. The pleasant comedy sketches of Mr. Leywood and Miss Norrell are full of verve and originality, representing the ludicrous side of life's saddest sorrows. It would take too long to dwell on the merits of all the artists. It is enough to say that the Goldin Company are a real acquisition to Bombay, and we hope that the public of this city will avail themselves to the full of this unique opportunity of seeing the performances of this great illusionist who has performed by command at the leading Courts of the world.

Goldin will open at the Excelsior on Friday night. Seats may now be booked at Messrs. Rose and Co.

A BOMBAY WEDDING.

SCOTT-KEEP.

Mr. R. F. G. Scott, Government Examiner of Accounts, was married to Miss Ira Gwendolin Keep, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Keep of Sydney, New South Wales, yesterday morning. The ceremony took place at St. Thomas's Cathedral at 11.45 a.m., the service being fully choral. Mr. Neville Medley was the bestman and Miss Isabelle Jamieson was the bride's maid. The bride was given away by Mr. H. W. Jamieson. The party, which numbered about 50, then proceeded to the Taj Mahal Hotel where special arrangements for a wedding reception were made, and refreshments were served. The bride was charmingly dressed in white crepe de chine trimmed with lace, smart train with orange blossoms and tulle bow. The bridegroom's gift was a diamond pendant. Amongst those present were: Mr. Medley, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Walker, Major and Mrs. H. A. Hopper, Mr. R. Woolcombe, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jackson, Mrs. T. W. Bonner, Mr. Swettenham, Mr. and Mrs. R. Herbert Scott, Mr. Melville Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Crawford, Mrs. Simms, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Robinson, Mrs. Forbes Smith, Mr. F. T. Muir, Major W. Glen Liston, Mr. D. A. Fenton, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Jamieson, and others.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

As already briefly announced by cable Mr. T. B. Macaulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, on January 28, gave out the following statement in regard to the negotiations between his company and the Manufacturers' Life of Toronto.

"The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., is one of the larger Canadian companies, strong, well-established and prosperous. As such the Superintendent of Insurance does not view with favour a proposition for its absorption. He further considers that its excellent financial condition justifies the belief that its future profits will be on a par with those of the best companies, and that the interests of the policyholders will not suffer if the reassurance be not completed."

"We are as firmly convinced as ever that the proposed amalgamation would have been for the benefit of all and would have resulted in increased profits to the policyholders of both companies, but in view of official opinion, the two companies have decided to drop all negotiations and each will hereafter go its own way, with mutual esteem and good-will. To the policyholders of the Manufacturers' Life, I would say that they have a company that is worthy of their fullest confidence and heartfelt support. The company is further more under thoroughly capable management and of its future success I have no doubt."

"I presume you are disappointed," it was suggested to Mr. Macaulay. "Naturally I am. Our feelings towards the Manufacturers' Life may be compared to those of a young man who had become engaged to a most attractive lady, but for whom an untimely fate intervened to prevent the marriage. He will naturally follow the future of that lady with more than usual interest and good-will. That is precisely our attitude to the Manufacturers' Life. We will never be able to forget how near the two companies have been to having their fates joined."

TRADING WITH ENEMY.

RANGOON MERCHANT SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 14. The "Rangoon Gazette" publishes that one Mahomed Kassim Mansoor has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for corresponding with the enemy in an attempt to secure from Germany shipments of cyanide potassium and ammonium salts.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Eve Miss & Mrs. Duxbury	scr.
Bye Mr. & Mrs. Anley	scr.
Bye Mr. & Mrs. Trevor Robinson	scr.
Bye Sherwood & Mrs. Poley	+3/6
Bye Barnaclough & Mrs. Hunt	-3/6
Bye Mr. & Mrs. Cooke	+3/6
Williams & Mrs. Bonner	scr.
Mr. & Mrs. England	-30.3
Medley & Mrs. Kemp	-15
Mr. & Mrs. W. Reid	-3/6
Mr. & Mrs. Jones	-30.3
Mr. & Mrs. Arnold	+3/6
Wright & Mrs. Green	scr.
Stamps and Mrs. Hunt	-3/6
Arthur and Mrs. Reynolds	-15
Jackson and Mrs. Stileman	-3/6
Symons and Mrs. Laidlaw	-3/6
Irwin and Mrs. Montgomery	-3/6
Mr. and Mrs. Liley	scr.

1st Two Rounds to be played by 23rd March 1916.
Semi Final " " 27th "
Final " " 28th "

N.B.—These dates will be strictly adhered to and competitors who have not played will be liable to be scratched.

THE RACE COURSE INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was indeed pleased, and I am sure there will be a good many more too, to read your Note on the disgraceful incident which took place on the Mahalaxmi Race Course on Saturday, after the finish of the races. I was walking past the winning Tote when my attention was attracted by a peculiar noise. I looked round and saw a Goanese with a thick cane in his hand belabouring a Mahomedan. I did not interfere, as I was under the impression the man was being beaten for trying to pick the Goanese's pocket. All of a sudden the man broke away and ran past me, writhing in pain. In the meantime he had dropped his pistachio basket and was rubbing himself to alleviate his pain. Again this Goanese rushed at him, before he could realise where he was, and unmercifully beat him with the cane across the neck, back and stomach. The unfortunate victim left his basket on the ground and ran for his life. Just as I was about to retrace my steps with this barbarian he rushed towards another pistachio seller and getting hold of him by the collar commenced the same operation on him. Some Hindu and Parsee gentlemen remonstrated with the Goanese. He replied insolently that he was justified in his actions and was acting under the instructions of the authorities. I went up to him and said if he attempted to lay his hands on any other person I would have him instantly arrested. He asked me to accompany him to the Secretary and I replied that I would see him to Hong Kong first. Fortunately for this arrogant Goanese I was suffering from a slight attack of heat stroke that afternoon or I would have taken the law into my own hands and given him a bigger chastisement than he had meted out to those poor unfortunate pistachio sellers. I tried to get hold of the men who were beaten so as to advise them to prosecute this man, but they were nowhere to be seen. Should they go to court over this incident I, with some of my European and Parsee friends, will be only too glad to give evidence on their behalf. I trust the Club authorities will take the matter in hand forthwith and thus exculpate themselves, as this man openly stated he was carrying out their instructions—Yours, etc.

EXASPERATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am surprised to read in to-day's "Chronicle" that the man who thrashed a pistachio seller in the first enclosure at the race-course last Saturday, described as a Goanese, when as a matter of fact, the man is not a member of that community at all, a fact that can be easily ascertained from the Club authorities. That the pistachio seller was most unmercifully beaten can be easily proved by hundreds of people, who witnessed the scene near the win Tote and were it not for a European gentleman, who interfered, one cannot say, how matters would have ended. If these people are to be kept out from the enclosure, it is the duty of the gatesmen to see that no one without a ticket is allowed entrance. Besides, if the man was to be punished, he should have been handed over to the police, instead of this employee taking the law into his own hands and that

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, March 15, 1916.

"THE PRESS FETISH."

The other day, Mr. J. M. Robertson denounced in no uncertain terms what he calls the Press Fetish, with a special eye on the London "Times." His point was that the British preferred to worship a fetish, a mere paper, with no personality behind it. He contrasted this with the evolution of journalism in France, where a man, or a number of men, stood for a paper, real, live personalities, and not the anonymous "we." Mr. Robertson summed up by saying: "If a French journal is to subsist it must be in terms of its men, its writers, its persistent policy." Well, it is possible to generalise in far too wide terms on the gift of personality. It is arguable whether the British public would prefer a personality like that of Lord Northcliffe to stand for the Press, or a Delane or a Burnham. Lord Northcliffe is very much of a personality; he is more, he is a fetish, and an all-conquering fetish at that. His career in British journalism has been meteoric. He is "The Times," "The Daily Mail," and newspapers amalgamated throughout the newspaper reading world. Behind these enterprises is a very able, very gifted, very commercial personality. Mr. Robertson is welcome to his choice, personality or "fetish." It is a mistake to think that in the days of Delane or of Lord Burnham, there was no personality behind "The Times" or "The Daily Telegraph." On the other hand, one knows there was a very live personality indeed behind "The Times" in Delane's days. Sir Edward Cook, a great journalist himself, puts it very clearly in his recent biography of Delane: "The Times" of Delane was a national institution; and Delane of "The Times" deserves a place among the notable Englishmen of the Victorian era. If "The Times" was a national institution, a fetish, Delane was a personality, a very vigorous personality indeed. Mr. Robertson scorns a mere paper as a fetish; he wants personality. But after all is said, is not the personality the French so hanker after in journalism a fetish? If by personality is meant a propagandist, a campaigner, on behalf of new ideas, whether in politics or art or movements of thought, the position becomes intelligible. The personality dies; the propagandism ceases; new ideas, wise or otherwise, seek for expression, and another personality becomes the latest avatar in—fetishism! We must look elsewhere for an explanation. There are temperamental differences between the English and the French, which account for a great deal in their respective attitudes towards the Press fetish. When the French say "We don't want a Press fetish, but a personality behind the Press," what they really mean is, "Kindly furnish us with a personality to treat as a fetish." It seems to us that the British system is far more advantageous, in that it combines a paper with a personality and a policy, however fallible the one or erratic the other. The great Delane undoubtedly committed grievous errors, through lack of

moral courage, in some cases, and sheer misjudgment in others. Lord Cromer sums it up in a desolating way:

His forecast of the results of the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) was utterly erroneous. "Nothing shall ever persuade me," he wrote to Sir William Russell, "except the event, that the Prussians will withstand the French, and I would lay my last shilling upon Casquette against Pumpernickel." The record is sufficient to nullify any claim on the part of Delane to statesmanship.

The only comment that occurs to us is that, if all so-called "statesmen" were to be judged on the same basis, after a half-century, they would be bereft of the "reputation" they have, not excluding Lord Cromer himself!

The record of "Delane of 'The Times'" belies the whole theory of the lack of personality behind the paper. Delane was a great personality of his time, and "The Times" was the greatest paper of his day. Sir Edward Cook's book proves beyond a doubt that there was a very great and very vivid personal force behind "The Times" of Delane. No doubt "The Times" "cast the horoscope of middle-class political views" with considerable fidelity and efficiency. The opinions of most people, whether of the aristocratic classes or of the proletariat, are run on conventional lines; and the editor who conceives it to be his duty faithfully to reflect such an attitude of mind is not guilty of an act of crime. Peer or plebeian, most people are "moderates,"—averse from subversive change, while welcoming reasonable, ordered progress. Delane was no dabbler in the highways, although he trafficked largely in the backstairs of politics. He was the universal confidant of statesmen in the highest ranks. Indeed, he was the recipient of confidences from such diverse personalities as Queen Victoria and Gladstone, and many delightful anecdotes are told of Ministers, of whatever Party, vying with each other in attempts to get into the good graces of the redoubtable "Thunderer." Delane was "The Times" and "The Times" was a fetish. Neither the long line of Walters, who owned "The Times," nor its great editors, ever solicited for or obtained a title. No Walter has yet been a Lord, and Delane was never damned with faint praise in an Honours List. They were independent, in the best sense, as servants of the public: perhaps they committed mistakes, as persons placed in the most responsible positions have done; but they were both independent and incorruptible.

Turn to another type of English journalist, the one recently dead, Lord Burnham. Who that knows anything of Lord Burnham would say that the "Daily Telegraph" had no personality behind it? Why, he was the "D. T.," the Deity. The "Daily Telegraph" of Lord Burnham is as perfect an example of the combination of personality with a paper as can be found. He made the "D. T.," and he was the "D. T." One who worked under his attractive leadership speaks of him as the capable, gifted man who knew the art of dealing with men. "He seemed to divine exactly what a man could do, and what he could do best. It was his flair." The whole theory of Mr. Robertson, is based on a theory of a Press fetish indistinguishable from a personal fetish. Every strong personality makes for a fetish, whether in journalism or politics, or art. It may, however, be conceded that the Press fetish may become a peril in the peculiar conditions of India, where what the "says, or somebody in the "says becomes the last word in any discussion.

STATE-AID TO INDUSTRIES.

If it is true, as announced by a Calcutta contemporary, that the Government of India are going to depute Mr. C. J. Hamilton, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, "to make an enquiry and ascertain how far industries in Japan have been benefitted by direct State help," it would have materially improved matters if an Indian industrial expert had been associated with Prof. Hamilton. If it is not too late, we cannot think it is too late even now, the Government of India would be well advised to send an Indian to assist his European colleague in an undertaking wherein Asiatic conditions are to be

investigated for the benefit of another Asiatic people. Lack of such assistance may prove to be a stumbling block in the right understanding of the methods pursued by the Japanese and correct ways of their adaptation in India. Apart from this point, it would be well if the scope of the inquiry is extended not only to the policy adopted by Japan during the last half-century of her development, but also to the policy followed by Japan in the recently annexed kingdom of Chosen (Korea). An excellent idea of the extent of direct State-aid given by Japan in the industrial development of this extremely backward nation is furnished by the "Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen (1913-14)" compiled by "Government-General of Chosen" last year. It gives a wonderful idea of the enormous progress made in the industrial field by Korea within the brief period of four years. The transformation in the productive capacity of the hermit nation has been simply marvellous. The chief factor at work in bringing about this change has been direct State aid, as the Report everywhere bears witness. In the estimates of expenditure for the year 1914-15, in addition to 395,481 yen set apart for "encouragement of industries," 3,283,626 yen are reserved for "subsidies and grants." That these subsidies are given for all sorts of industries is evident from a passage like this, figuring in the Report:—

In order to encourage industrial crafts, as well as to induce improvement in industrial skill, the Government-General continues to grant subsidies to associations or individuals conducting weaving, paper-making, matting, bamboo work, pottery, or other industries. The subsidies for such industrial work consisted not only of pecuniary grants, but implements also were often furnished by Government, as hitherto.

The following extract from the Report in reference to industrial research work carried on under direct State auspices is equally illuminating:—

As stated in the last Annual Report, a Central Experimental Laboratory was created in 1912 in order to furnish persons interested in the results of scientific investigation or analysis of agricultural and mineral products obtained in the Peninsula and thereby stimulate industrial growth. Regarding the various experimental and laboratory works to be conducted by this institution, the erection of all necessary equipments and machinery, required for chemical analysis of mineral products obtained in the Peninsula and of agricultural products such as beans, rice, sugar-beet, wild-silk, etc., and of those required for experimental work in applied industries, such as dyeing and weaving, ceramics, making oil and soap from animal fat or beans, tanning, paper making, etc., was nearly completed within the year under review and some of them were put into actual operation. The institution also makes scientific estimates and investigations of agricultural, mineral and industrial products on behalf of the general public or public offices.

The whole Report, in fine, brings into prominence the all-important part played by direct State subsidies and other aid in the industrial transformation of a country, which, up till five years ago, was an exclusively agricultural one. As for the part State subsidies have played in the development of industries and trade in Japan itself, there is little doubt that they have been and are still a very material factor in the policy of the State. Only the other day, generous subsidies were announced to enable the Japanese to capture the German synthetic dye-trade.

A MATTER FOR INVESTIGATION.

We referred last week to the case of Ghandy versus Dada, which was put before in the Bombay High Court and then inconspicuously withdrawn by the plaintiff, and we suggested that the facts disclosed during the hearing called for very strict enquiry, in respect to the conduct of Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a solicitor, who was one of the witnesses. But there is a good deal more yet to be said, and which ought to be said, about the whole affair. It was roundly alleged that the plaintiff in the case was merely a puppet who had been instigated by Mr. Mehta to bring the suit; that the promissory note on which he sued had been given without any consideration, and at the instance of Mr. Mehta, to secure his promise of a commission of Rs. 3,000 from defendant, which was to be paid in consideration of his obtaining from his client Tatia Sahab of Holkar Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000, as damages in a suit which Mr. Surajmal Mehta had instigated Mr. Dada to bring against Tatia Sahab; and that Mr. Surajmal Mehta settled this suit for Rs. 9,000 over the head of the solicitor who was acting for Mr. Dada, dealing with the latter direct and paying to him his own cheque, while he afterwards wrote to Mr. Dada's solicitor a letter stating that his (Surajmal's) firm had been informed by the Tatia Sahab's agent that the suit had been settled by the parties out of Court, whereas, as a matter of fact, there was no intervention by the Agent and the cheque was given by Mr. Surajmal Mehta himself. The allegations of the defendant were largely developed in the cross-examination of Mr. Surajmal Mehta by Mr. Davar, and he was still under cross-examination when the case was adjourned on the first day. When it was resumed on the second day the plaintiff withdrew and the allegations remained unanswered.

In regard to some of these grave allegations Mr. Surajmal was unable to remember whether the version of the defence put to him was true or not. He did not remember whether the defendant went to the other solicitor, Mr. D'Cunha, at his suggestion or not, nor did he remember whether a draft of the notice sent by the defendant to Tatia Sahab was written by him and given to the defendant to be taken to Mr. D'Cunha. Other matters of importance he had also forgotten. Since it is to be presumed that these questions were not put without the existence of evidence in the possession of the defendant to back them up, it seems to us undesirable in the public interest that the matter should be left at the stage it had reached when the plaintiff thought fit to withdraw the case. There are other features of the case, moreover, which require further investigation. One witness for the plaintiff said that the promissory note was executed in his office at his table and in his presence by the defendant, who was paid Rs. 3,000 in currency notes, and further that the defendant used the same ink and pen when he put his signature to the note. Another witness said the note was written in his room, and not in the room of the previous witness and that different pen and ink was used for the signature. When an action is brought on such a document to recover a sum, which it is stated in evidence was actually paid over to the defendant, which the latter denies, and having been supported by evidence of the character indicated above, is suddenly withdrawn without explanation, it is clear that the matter cannot be allowed to rest there. Not only the conduct of the solicitor concerned requires to be investigated, for his own sake as well as that of the public interest, but also the remarkable circumstances revealed by the evidence of the two witnesses we have mentioned. We trust that the attention of the Chief Justice and the Advocate-General, as well as that of the Law Society and other authorities will be drawn to the matter.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay Medical Act.

When the Bombay Medical Act was passed, a definite assurance was given on behalf of Government that the operation of its provision would not prejudicially affect the practice of indigenous systems of medicine. The action taken by the Government of Bombay in closing the Poona Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensary naturally created an apprehension in the public mind that the undertaking was not to be fulfilled. Fortunately, the latter reconsidered their decision on the matter, in view of the strong public feeling that was then aroused and permitted the continuance of the dispensary. The object of the amending Bill, which passed all its stages at the second day's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council, yesterday, is to give legal sanction to the wise step taken by the Government. Mr. Sheppard was anxious to make it clear that Government intended merely to confirm the removal of disabilities under which the Poona dispensary suffered and that it was not intended to extend the operations of the Bill in other cases. Nevertheless, we trust that, having under the Bill reserved to themselves wide discretionary powers, they will see that in future no action is taken which will discourage, or entail any hardship on, the practice of the indigenous systems of medicine.

The Austrian Heir-Apparent.

It has been announced as an important fact that the Emperor William was accompanied on his excursion to the Danube by the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, grand nephew of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and heir to the Imperial Throne. "Truth" remarks that the Emperor cannot have derived any practical benefit from the company of the Archduke, who is known to be a feather-head, with no more capacity for public affairs than a rabbit or a snipe. The Archduke is the eldest son of the late Archduke Otto, who was regarded at Vienna as a maniac, and no wonder, considering the frantic follies and barbarous outrages of which he was guilty. The Archduke Charles was born in 1867, and he was married in 1911 to Princess Zita of Bourbon, one of the ten sisters of the Duke of Parma, who also is blessed with eight brothers. The marriage of the Archduke Charles was strongly opposed by his uncle, the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand. His mother is a sister of the King of Saxony.

The Logic of Facts.

Mr. Perez Triana, late Colombian Minister in London, said sometime ago that the sympathies of Latin America are with the Allies and suggested that something should be done to counteract German propaganda. The perusal of a very cogent article in "Wileman's Brazilian Review" (Rio de Janeiro) on the subject makes it doubtful, however, whether any endeavour in this direction is necessary. It is known that a number of Brazilian newspapers are in the

pay of Germany, but no amount of German gold can weigh against the logic of facts as revealed in the destruction of German foreign trade as a result of British naval supremacy. And this is the point of the article in "Wileman's," which declares that it is futile to preach the puissance of Germany in countries dependent on overseas trade. All the German braggart talk cannot get round the undeniable evidence, in the traffic of the ports, of Britain's uncontested sway over the seas, the only German ships in these ports being those that have been rusting in idleness for the last eighteen months because they dare not put to sea.

How the Home Civil Service is Meeting the Strain.

In view of the rigorous economy that is the order of the day, as revealed in the Budget presented to the Bombay Legislative Council this week and the proposals of the Government regarding the pay of their officers, it is interesting to know how these things are managed in the secretariats of England. A large part of the two-and-a-half to three million pounds which Mr. Montagu stated as the saving on the Civil Service estimates has been made by economies in allowances, as well as by the involuntary curtailment of services due to shortage of help of various kind. In nearly all the public departments all the clerks of military age have now joined the colours. At the same time there has naturally been an increase in clerical labour, due to war pressure. Temporary clerks have been employed, while large numbers of men pensioned for years have been returned to their old desks. The means to which some of the officers are driven in order to get through the work is seen, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," particularly in the case of certain Whitehall offices, where the help that clerks are receiving is being rendered by their own wives and daughters. The Post Office, of course, has been severely depleted, as there are now over 50,000 servants in khaki. Of these London has contributed 22,500, the Manchester district 1,500, and the Liverpool district the same number. Of the total number 1,640 have been killed.

The League of Mercy.

It is superfluous to speak either of the need, or in praise of the work, of an institution like the League of Mercy. The League is celebrating its third anniversary today at the Sanitary Institute and, no doubt, the excellence of the work it has been silently doing in Bombay, Nasik, Poona and Bangalore and other centres of activity will be duly acknowledged by the several speakers at the meeting. But we should like to let the following brief list of works of mercy accomplished last year speak for itself:—97 were admitted to the Shelter; 17 to St. Mary's Home, Bangalore; 7 to R. O. Convent, Bangalore; 5 to situations; 5 to schools; 6 to other homes; 2 married; 5 sent to friends; 4 sent to England; 2 sent to South Africa; 1 restored to her mother; 2 restored to husbands; 72 helped, in various ways; 3 children sent to the "Nasik Home School"; 1 girl sent to the Nasik Home School for training and 2 babies adopted. Only in 10 cases was help refused. The resources of the League were severely taxed during the year and will continue to be so owing to the conditions brought about by the war. The League stands in urgent need of a dormitory for little boys at Nasik, a nursery ward for babies at the same place and an infirmaries' home, which we hope the League will be enabled to establish during the current year.

An Important Immigrant.

A very glaring instance of the waste in paper in Government offices in England as well as in India, to which we referred some time ago, is mentioned by an English contemporary. In a recent number of the "Gazette," writes the journal, there is an instructive tale of an immigrant pig. It arrived in England in the Carmania and it was apparently the solitary one of its kind on board. For some reason or no reason the pig was taken ashore, and out of respect for those regulations by which the Board of Agriculture endeavour to guard the native swine from the fever to which, notoriously, their species is subject, certain formalities it is added, had to be observed. The pig, in short, went into quarantine, and the culmination of the ritual which accompanied its safe landing was contained in half a column of the "Gazette" in which the Board of Agriculture, under their official seal, by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on them, and with many other rolling phrases, defined the pier at Whale Island, Portsmouth, as a Foreign Animal's Quarantine Station. "For the specific purpose of the landing of the animal described in the schedule hereto," The schedule thereto described "one pig as present on board H.M.S. Carmania," and for the benefit of any member of the public, whose interest in the animal might not yet have been fully satisfied, a footnote obligingly added that copies of the order could be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Board.

War Time Economies.

The following from "The Nation" is a pretty illustration of the lavish way in which it is alleged money is spent by Mr. Lloyd George's Department:—

How the Money Goes. Foreman seeking a place in a munitions factory. Official—"What salary do you want?" Foreman—"£300 a year." Official—"Sorry we have nothing at that figure. But we have a post at £500 a year, if you care to take that."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN LOSSES.

ENEMY'S MISLEADING
STATEMENTSGERMAN RETREAT IN EAST
AFRICA.

ENEMY SEAPLANE DRIVEN OFF.

There was no infantry action north of Verdun. Bombardment continued at Bethincourt, Douaumont and in Woevre. French batteries in the sectors Moulainville, Rouvaux and eastward of Verdun, displayed great activity on the front.

An official review says the German Staff is trying to persuade the German people, that the losses at Verdun have been slight, but evidence is daily accumulating in France showing that the Germans have lost at least 200,000.

The great War Council of all the Allies, has met at General Joffre's headquarters.

General Smuts reports that the Germans in East Africa are retreating southwards towards the Usambara Railway. The pursuit continues.

A German seaplane was sighted over the North Foreland at noon on Sunday, but failed to reach land, British seaplanes chasing it seaward.

Count Okuma the Japanese Premier, in an interview said, that the feeling in Japan was overwhelmingly in support of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in spite of German intrigues.

Resolutions were passed in various important centres by attested married men, demanding that all single men should be called up before married men were summoned.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY
A REPRESENTATIVE DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 13.

It is understood that a farewell address will be presented to the Viceroy at the garden party at Metcalfe House which is now to take place on the 25th instant instead of on the 22nd as first arranged. A small committee with the Maharajah of Kasimbazar as President and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Hon. Mr. Rama Rayanagar as Honorary Secretaries is arranging the details of the address which is to be presented by a deputation representative of all parts of India.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" Peshawar correspondent reports that a gang of raiders surprised and ambushed a police patrol a few nights ago outside the Cantonment. The raiders killed some of the policemen and took away a number of rifles. Next day the tables were turned several of the raiders being captured and all the stolen rifles recovered.

LOSSES AT VERDUN.

HOW THE GERMAN PUBLIC IS DECEIVED.

GERMAN LOSSES AT
VERDUN

TERRIBLY COSTLY VENTURE.

GERMAN STAFF'S MISLEADING
ASSURANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 13.

An official review says the German Staff is trying to persuade the German people that the losses at Verdun have been slight, but evidence is daily accumulating in France showing that the Germans have lost at least two hundred thousand and that the last attack on fort Vaux was terribly costly.

The review quotes a military critic, who says, we are destroying Germany's finest army and they are not getting through.

PARIS, March 13.

The "Matin" says the German losses at Verdun amount to 200,000.

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 13.

The Paris communiqué says there was no infantry action North of Verdun. Bombardment continued at Bethincourt and Douaumont and in Woevre.

French batteries in the sectors Moulainville, Rouvaux and Eastward of Verdun displayed great activity on the whole front. A French detachment in Bois le Preux effected a clever coup de main, clearing a German trench and taking some prisoners.

A French air squadron dropped heavy bombs at Conflans and observed five fires break out.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 14.

A communiqué says: North of Verdun bombardment was intensified west of the Meuse against Morthomme and the Bois Bourrus region. Our batteries shelled enemy gatherings between Forges and Crow's Wood. There was moderate artillery activity on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre. No infantry action took place during the day.

The Germans attacked the trenches we recently recaptured east of Seppois in Upper Alsace but artillery and infantry fire quickly drove them back to their trenches.

ATTACK ON VERDUN.

HOW GERMAN PLANS WENT WRONG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

A German artillery observation officer, who has been captured, says that originally German artillery was massed in one block and everyone was convinced that Verdun would crumble to dust, but gradually French shells poured on the massed artillery, compelling it to disperse and wrecking the whole German plan.

GERMAN METHOD OF COUNTING
PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 13.

A semi-official statement says the German method of counting prisoners at Verdun is based on the principle of a stage army.

GREAT WAR COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 13.

A great War Council of all the Allies has met at General Joffre's headquarters.

ATTESTED MARRIED MEN

LARGE PROTEST MEETINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

Large protest meetings of attested married men were held at Coventry, Leicester, Sheffield and Wigan yesterday.

Resolutions were passed demanding that all single men should be called up before married men were summoned.

It is understood that the Cabinet Committee which is considering the matter has decided to delete large batches of industries from "starred" lists and to eliminate single men in other trades.

VERDUN
DISAPPOINTMENT

GERMANS FEELING UNEASY

REINFORCEMENTS BEING BROUGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Buda Pest says that there is considerable uneasiness at the disappointing results of the German offensive at Verdun.

A Hungarian journalist resident in Berlin, says that he has never seen the people of Berlin in anything like their present mood. They walk the streets wrapped in thought like men in dreams.

Everything is being sacrificed to Verdun. Austrian heavy guns have been removed from the Italian front and the Russian front has been weakened. Reinforcements are continually moving towards the West.

Military circles in Buda Pest, declare that an extra million men will be required on the whole Western front in consequence of the Verdun effort.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

POPULARITY IN JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar. 13.

In an interview with Reuter's representative, Count Okuma, the Premier, said that the feeling in Japan was overwhelmingly in support of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in spite of German intrigues. He affirmed that the Japanese people insisted that Germany must be crushed.

GERMAN SEAPLANE DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

A German seaplane was sighted over the North Foreland at noon on Sunday, but it did not reach land, British seaplanes chasing it seaward.

UNIONIST AND LIBERAL WAR
COMMITTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

The Unionist and Liberal War Committees will confer for the first time to-day in view of the debate on the Army Estimates.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

A Toronto telegram says the total Canadian casualties hitherto are 13,863.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Major-General Long has resigned the Directorship of Supplies and Transport.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, March 13.

Newspapers report that a punitive expedition under Brigadier Pershing has entered Mexico. The War Department is silent, but it is announced that three cavalry regiments have been ordered to the border.

MR CHAMBERLAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

Mr. Chamberlain is still confined to his room.

LORD CURZON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

Lord Curzon is improving.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN
EAST AFRICAENEMY RETREATING SOUTH-
WARDS.

PURSUIT CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 13.

General Smuts in a telegram dated the 12th March, says the action which commenced on the morning of the 11th against the German prepared positions in the Kitovo Hills westward of Taveta, resulted in a most obstinate struggle with wavering fortunes until midnight.

The densely wooded steep hills were strongly held by the enemy and were a most formidable obstacle. Portions of the positions were taken and retaken several times. A final attack with the bayonet was made between nine o'clock and midnight. Two parties led by Lieut.-Colonel Freeth and Major Thompson, of the South African Infantry, secured a hold which they maintained till they were reinforced on the following morning when German and native troops were seen streaming away towards Kabe in the south-westerly direction.

Simultaneously one of General Smuts's mounted brigades was engaged in clearing the foothills north-east of Kilimanjaro of enemy forces which had been cut off by the rapid British advance on the 8th, 9th and 10th.

Movements are progressing to bar the retreat of these isolated forces westward. Concurrently with the above actions a strong column under Major-General Stewart from the direction of Longido appeared on the Arusi-Moshi road in the rear of the main German concentration. The enemy is consequently retreating southwards towards the Usambara railway. The pursuit continues.

BRITISH FRONT.

MINING ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 14.

General Haig reports that the enemy exploded mines at Carnoy and near the La Bassée-Bethune Road but did no damage. We successfully bombarded the region of the Mametz-Lille-Armentieres Railway and Hooge. There was considerable artillery activity about Loos.

Considerable aerial activity is reported on both sides. Thirty-two hostile machines were engaged and three were brought down.

GIRL SAVED FROM
DROWNING.BENGALI SWIMMING CHAMPION'S
FEAT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

On Sunday morning Mr. N. K. De, swimming champion, gallantly saved a little Bengali girl from drowning in the river. It appears that Mr. De was practising to swim across the river when he saw a little Bengali girl accidentally fall from a boat into the water. The crew of the boat could do nothing to save the child beyond crying for help as it soon drifted into mid stream. Mr. De at once swam to the spot and after great difficulty succeeded in lifting the girl who was then handed over to her parents.

LORD HARDINGE AND KOLABA.

DELEGATES TO BOMBAY MEETING.

At a public meeting held at Alibag on Sunday to consider measures for giving a public reception to Lord Hardinge at the time of his departure from India, the following resolutions were passed:—

"That his meeting of the inhabitants of the Kolaba District unanimously elect Rao Bahadur G. M. Kamat, Mr. M. E. and Mr. Y. G. G. as representatives of the Kolaba District to attend the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall at Bombay on Wednesday, the 15th instant to express approval of the popular reception to Lord Hardinge at the time of his departure from India."

"That this meeting resolves that the inhabitants of the Kolaba District should express their sense of gratitude for the very distinguished and exalted services rendered to this country by Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India by presenting to him a separate address of their own at the time of his departure."

"That this meeting resolves that the address as finally approved in consultation with the Bombay Committee, should be presented to Lord Hardinge by Rao Bahadur G. M. Kamat on behalf of the Kolaba District."

IRISH INDUSTRIES.

MUNITION MAKING FACILITIES
ASKED FOR.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 13.

A deputation of Irish business men headed by Mr. Redmond waited on Mr. Lloyd George to-day to urge that greater facilities should be given for munition-making in Ireland and equipment of national shell and fuse factories. The deputation declared that the Trades Unions would help in the work.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he was anxious to utilise the reserves of Ireland to the utmost, but it could not be ignored that the most of Ireland is not an industrial country. He pointed out that Belfast's contribution to the conduct of the war was second to none in the United Kingdom.

He was not sanguine enough to hope that the war would be ended before July and he could not therefore make plans for delivery of machinery on such an assumption.

There was no reason why Ireland should not be more prosperous industrially and he would seize the opportunities afforded by munition-making for industrially developing Ireland.

The deputation agreed to form a permanent committee and make definite suggestions to the Ministry of Munitions.

SPECIAL MISSION OVERSEAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

At the request of Mr. Lloyd George, Brigadier-General Minchin has undertaken a special mission overseas.

DACOITY WITH MURDER.

A CASE FROM EAST BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

A dacoity with murder is reported to have been committed recently in the house of a landowner named Madan Baidya of Sitabari in Khulna district. It is reported that a gang composed of a dozen men forced an entrance into the house and killed the owner on his refusing to deliver up the key of the safe. His wife, who was also seriously wounded, died in the Khulna hospital. The dacoits subsequently secured the key of the safe and cleared away with cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 2,000.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon gave a garden party at Government House yesterday. More than a thousand guests were present.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon are entertaining the Bombay Police Force to the extent of one hundred and fifty at Government House this evening.

Sir Alexander Pinhey who has been confined to bed for some days is improving.

General H. F. Loch, Officer commanding the Secunderabad garrison, and Mrs. Loch have left Secunderabad en route to England.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who has been confined to her bed for nearly two months is still seriously ill, her cardiac weakness being a source of great anxiety.

Mr. A. C. Hankin, Inspector-General, his Highness the Nizam's Police, is making a good recovery.

It is understood that Captain A. L. P. Tucker, has been appointed to succeed Mr. P. P. Warburton as first Assistant Resident in Mysore when the latter takes nine months' furlough at the end of this month.

Major C. H. Campbell, formerly of the 2nd Cameron Highlanders, has arrived at Bangalore to resume command of the 1st Kent Territorial battalion.

Captain the Hon. Inigo Freeman Thomas visited the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School on Monday.

The scrutiny of the nomination papers made at the office of the Commissioner of Rohilkhand showed that the Hon. Syed Raza Ali was the only candidate nominated from the various districts of the Moslem Electorate consisting of Rohilkhand and Kumaon divisions. He was therefore formally declared to have been elected unopposed.

MESOPOTAMIA.

A GLIMPSE OF THE
TURKS."IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR TO
THE HUN."

(By Eye-Witness.)

Feb. 8th 1916.

The Turk is as invisible as the Hun in Flanders. He is lying very snug in his ditch just under the thin mole scratchings we can see from our front trenches. We tease him sometimes with maxims and plump an occasional shell over him, but seldom draw his fire. In two of the last three engagements we have fought with him, he has left his position at night; in the third he held his ground. The Turk's head has not been seen lately except as a prisoner, and once in the truce.

The truce was held the day after the fight I described in an earlier letter when the heavens came down and threatened to put an end to all strife in a general inundation. The river was brim full; our camps were under water; the only dry place was the hold of a ship. The enemy in front of General Townshend's position at Kut Al Amara had to abandon their trenches and retired 2000 yards. We were camped on the scene of the Great Flood and it really seemed as if that Biblical visitation were going to repeat itself engulfing Turk and British alike.

MORNING OF THE TRUCE.

The next morning, January 22nd, the day of the truce, it still poured, but in the afternoon the rain had degenerated into a drizzle which an icy wind drove into the skin. It had been an appalling night. Barely a shot had been fired after dark; on both sides all physical resources were taxed to their utmost to withstand the damp cold. The four miles from camp to the no-man's land, where the truce was observed, took an able-bodied man two hours and a half; one had to coax one's boots out of the gluey mud at every step, and the plain was strewn with wheels and other wreckage of war.

When I reached the place of parley our staff officers had gone and the discussion as to the handing over and burying of the dead was being carried on by the officers of the regiment who happened to be entrenched by the white flag.

The Turkish officers looked warm and comfortable, and as my friend said, they were "most damnably polite." An officer in an Astrakhan cap riding an Arab stallion had come up from their tents.

"I hear you are in tents" I said to one of them. He smiled blandly. "How can one have tents?" he said "when you have these grand bombardments?"

"How long do you think the war will last?" he asked me.

"Possibly five years" I said carelessly. "Five years? Never mind. It is of no consequence."

A TRIBUTE TO THE TURK.

Without being led into an unconsidered eulogy of the Turk, who has his faults like every body else, I think that it will be allowed that he has a cleaner record. His campaign then our enemies elsewhere. In courtesy and chivalry, of course, he is immeasurably superior to the Hun. He does not fire intentionally on the Red Cross; and I have independent evidence from many sources that he has refrained from firing on stretcher-bearers and the wounded. They are courteous people to deal with and they have the reputation of treating their prisoners well. When two of our airmen fell into their hands some time ago, the Turkish General Nur-ud-Din sent an Arab into our camp at their request asking us to send over their kit. The Political handed over the men's belongings and some money for purchases, but the prisoners had gone north when the messenger arrived, whereupon Nur-ud-Din sent the kit and the money back with his regrets and a courteous message that the airmen were his guests and would be in no need.

Another incident that ought to be recorded, is to the credit of General Saif Ullah, who was captured by us at Amarah and is now a prisoner in India. Knowing the methods of the country and the aversion of the Arab he offered a reward of five lira for every prisoner brought in, a slightly higher sum than the pilferings of a corpse were likely to yield.

We are gathering all our resources for the destruction of the Turk, but we bear him no resentment, and on the whole I think he nourishes no very deep-rooted malice towards us. I asked an officer in an Astrakhan cap why they had come in against us. He did not seem quite clear about it, said that we had not helped them in the Balkan war and mumbled something I could not catch about politics.

At half past five the rain ceased and the sun dropped into the clear vault of sky that rimmed the horizon. After a day without a gleam of colour a yellow haze spread across the plain; a flood of golden light was thrown upon the faces of the dead like a message of peace and gilded an outlying flank of the Pusht-i-Kuh. Half an hour afterwards the truce ended, but there was no more rifle or gun fire that night.

We often wish that we were killing Germans, the real menace to civilization, and not these dupes, Arabs and Turks, whom they have drawn round them in a double coil of protection, encompassing, in close design by fraud or guile, what force effected not.

WE SUPPLY EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

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Dynamamos,

ALL

Lighting Accessories

CALL AND INSPECT OUR
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The BEST and the SUREST REMEDY
ever invented in the WORLD for effectively
and radically giving a DEATH-BLOW to
all sorts of MALARIAL and other compli-
cated FEVERS attended with enlarge-
ment of LIVER or SPLEEN.

It is made of medicines specially con-
genial to Indian climate and habit and there-
fore it does not contain in its properties
the worst features of so many Quinine
mixed drugs sold all over the market. It
is the result of Dr. Burman's vast expe-
rience in the field of medicine for a long
time and consequently it can be safely
recommended for your own case as well as
for your friends and relatives.

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phial 8 annas. Postage extra.

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strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of
Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, in-
creases the vitality and strengthens the
muscles. They like it too.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

that the mover of the resolution had fur-
nished no statistics. Mr. Patel had given
them a sort of a history of what had
happened in Calcutta and Madras and what
might have happened in England, but no-
thing had been brought to show how the
Madras Court worked and whether it was
a financial success. What the Council was
concerned with was whether they should
pass this motion on no facts whatever.
The two chief points urged were the
desirability of cheapness of litigation and
celerity in decision. As to the first point,
whenever anybody made a remark about
lawyers there was a smile and a reference
to attorneys raised a laugh. But he would
say that the high expenses of litigation
were principally due to the demands of the
clients themselves, who insisted upon lead-
ing counsel being engaged and who very
often did not hesitate to prolong the pro-
ceedings to annoy the other side. They
compelled their attorneys to give retainers.
There were a number of barristers avail-
able in Bombay, and yet clients wanted to
have leading Counsel only. He was of
opinion that litigation in the High Court
could be conducted on economic prin-
ciples. There was no necessity for a new
court, of which the expenses would be im-
mense and of which the returns, would not
be sufficient to cover the expenses which
Government would have to bear in main-
taining the court.

Mr. Sathe was in entire agreement with
the amendment for adjournment moved by
Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

Mr. Upasani supported the resolution but
he thought that with a view to meet the
objection on the score of an expensive
machinery being created the resolution
should have empowered the new court to
dispose of suits up to Rs. 10,000 instead of
Rs. 5,000 in value. He did not think it would
be advisable to empower the Small Causes'
Court to try these suits.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed had serious
doubts whether he should support the resolu-
tion after what he had heard from the
Advocate-General. He thought the case would
be met if a special judge were added to the
Small Causes Court. He did not think a
case had been made out for a new court
and he would vote against the resolution.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

The President said Government
had been considering the matter and he
should like to make it quite clear that
under the existing circumstances Govern-
ment could not possibly accept either the
resolution or the amendment. At the end
of this session the present Council would
expire and therefore all legislation or res-
olutions that were not concluded now,
would all have to be brought forward again
before the new Council. The adjournment
could not therefore be granted. He
thought they might agree that they had
had much informing and useful discussion
on the question. The Government's view
was that it would be quite impossible under
the existing circumstances to contemplate
having a new building for the proposed
Court. They were going to have a new
building for the Small Causes' Court, and
the High Court, was considering the ex-
tension of the powers of the Small Causes'
Court. Government were perfectly ready to
consider the whole question afresh, take
the opinion of the leading commercial
firms and confer with the High Court in
the matter. If the hon. mover of the res-
olution accepted this position, he might
withdraw the resolution. Government could
not accept the resolution as it stood.
Government would take steps to make the
fullest enquiries in the matter.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye enquired if in
view of what had been pointed out by his
Excellency all bills which had not been
concluded, would lapse with the expiry of
the present Council.

The President thought the re-
ference should only be taken with regard
to resolutions because members who moved
them might not be re-elected to the new
Council.

Mr. Paranjpye asked if those resolu-
tions could not be taken up by new mem-
bers.

The President said the new mem-
bers might bring them in anew.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji withdrew his
amendment.

Mr. M. B. Chabul suggested the follow-
ing resolution:

"That this Council recommends to his
Excellency the Governor-in-Council to con-
sider whether it is not desirable to pro-
vide additional facilities for the disposal of
suits not at present within the jurisdic-
tion of the Presidency Small Causes
Court."

Mr. Chabul said this resolution should
be more acceptable as it did not tie the
hands of Government in making the neces-
sary enquiries.

Mr. Patel then moved this amended re-
solution, which was passed.

SIR MAHOMED YUSUF'S GIFT.

The Council then took the following two
resolutions into consideration as they re-
lated to one and the same subject:

By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:

"That this Council recommends the
Governor-in-Council to be pleased to utilize
the munificent donation of eight lakhs of
rupees, given by Sir Mahomed Yusuf
Soudagar, towards the foundation of a
Moslem Residential College, to be named
after the donor and established either in
Salsette or in the suburbs of Poona City,
with adequate provision for the teaching
of Arabic and Persian; that the College
should be open to students of all communi-
ties, provided that every Muslim stu-
dent applying for admission shall have
priority over students belonging to other
religious denominations, and that a re-
asonable number of free studentships and
scholarships should be provided for poor
Muslim students attending the College."

By Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed:—

"That this Council recommends to his
Excellency the Governor that in the pre-
sent state of Muhammadan education in

this Presidency the best way of utilising
the handsome donation of eight lakhs of
rupees placed at the disposal of Govern-
ment by Sir Mahomed Yusuf Soudagar
would be to award scholarships to deserv-
ing Moslem students in various colleges and
some recognised High Schools out of the
interest accruing from that sum."

Mr. M. B. Chabul said that both the
resolutions related to one and the same sub-
ject, they referred to the utilisation of the
sum of rupees eight lakhs. The members
of the Council were already aware that a
Press-note had been issued by the Govern-
ment last year and in that Press-note an
assurance was given to the Mahomedan com-
munity by the Government that they intend-
ed establishing a school on the lines of the
public schools in England. The Government
thought it was the best way to spend the
amount. After that Press-note he did not
think the Government could go back and
have a college as suggested by Sir Ibrahim
Rahimtoola.

In connection with the second resolution
Mr. Chabul said in the present circum-
stances they had a sympathy in so far as was
desired that interest on the fund should be
utilised for the purpose of founding scholar-
ship for deserving Mahomedan students, but
the Government would not be able to deal
with the question before they were in a
position to ascertain the wishes of the donor
of the amount, whether he was willing to
devote the interest on the sum for the
foundation of scholarships. Mr. Chabul,
therefore, asked the two members whether
they would withdraw the resolutions so as
to enable the Government to ascertain the
wishes of the donor of the amount.

Sir Ibrahim withdrew the resolutions in
the firm hope that the Government would
utilise the sum in consultation with the
donor in the best interests of education.

Mr. Moulvie Rafiuddin also withdrew his
resolution.

H. E. the Governor said that the money
was placed absolutely at the disposal of the
Government by Sir Mahomed. But as he
gave the money without conditions, the
Government wished that the wishes of the
donor should be consulted.

The resolutions were accordingly by per-
mission withdrawn.

SUB-DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole moved the
following resolution:—"This Council re-
commends that His Excellency the Governor
in Council will be pleased to consider the
question of checking the minute sub-division
of agricultural lands which is taking place
in the Konkan and in the Patasthal lands
of this Presidency and which is extending
also to dry crop lands in the Deccan and
Gujarat."

Dewan Bahadur Godbole stated at the out-
set that he had brought forward this resolu-
tion in the interests of the agricultural
prosperity of this Presidency. Agriculture
was the premier industry of India affording
livelihood to 70 per cent of its population
and its interests must therefore be safeguard-
ed in all practicable ways. The aim of the
agricultural policy of Government in every
country should always be to get the maxi-
mum outturn from the soil without causing
any impoverishment to it. This object was
being defeated in India and in this Presi-
dency on account of several causes. One
of the principal of these causes was the
minute sub-division of lands that is taking
place all over the Presidency. The sub-
division of lands was proceeding at a more
or less rapid pace all over the Presidency
proper. In the Konkan districts of Thana,
Colaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara the work of
sub-division had already become very marked
and instances of sub-division of less than one
gunta were very frequent. In the Patasthal
and Moasthal lands of the Deccan and Sou-
thern Maratha Country the sub-division of
lands had already proceeded too far. In the
dry crop lands of Gujarat and the Deccan also
there were indications that the evil of sub-
division was spreading and required early
repressive measures in the interests of
agriculture. He illustrated his statements
by giving a few examples in some detail.
In the village of Uppinpattna in Kuma
Taluka of the Kanara District there was a
compact piece of land measuring 52 acres
and 1 gunta in extent. This land was
divided at present into 40 separate Survey
numbers 14 of which were less than one
acre in extent. The survey numbers were
sub-divided further and the whole of the 52
acres and 1 gunta were at present held by
139 occupants. Three of these holdings were
of 1 gunta each. He might tell the Council
that the Council chamber in which they had
met to-day measured 1½ guntas. This
would give the Honourable Members some
idea of what a holding of one gunta means.

The speaker's own family had an ancestral
holding in the Ratnagiri District of 3 acres
and 94 guntas of rice land, 29½ guntas of
gardens and 19½ acres and 19 guntas of
barak land. His share in the property was
1/20th (laughter) and his grandson's
was 1/120th. (Continued laughter). With
such minutely divided interests no
improvement of the land was possible. His
cousins who are cultivating the land would
do nothing to improve it for fear of being
ousted out when the property became more
valuable on account of any improvements
that they might make.

DISADVANTAGES OF SUB-DIVISION.
He described some of the disadvantages
that resulted from this excessive sub-division
of lands:—Firstly.—The sub-division
made permanent improvements of land in
the shape of field embankments, new wells
etc. impossible. The holdings being small,
the works became impracticable both physi-
cally and financially, no one caring to sink
capital on a holding which was too small
and which would not pay. Secondly.—The
cultivation of these small holdings was al-
ways done indifferently and consequently
their yield was only 1/3rd. or 1/4th of what
it would have been, had the small holdings
been held by one proprietor as a compact
large holding. Thirdly.—Some of the small
holdings were actually thrown out of culti-
vation, the proprietors not caring to go to
the trouble and expense of cultivating an
outlying small piece of land. Fourthly.—On
account of the excessive partition, some of
the smaller holdings lost all facilities of road
communication and irrigation from existing
wells, tanks and canals. Fifthly.—The ex-
cessive partition lead to disputes as re-
gards right of way, passage of Canal water

A WOMAN'S MISERY

Pain in Back Tired Feeling, Scalding Pain,
Cloudy Urine, Snappy Temper, Rheumatism.

All women suffer—some more than others—during some periods of their lives. Have you ever stopped to think why this should be? Long suffering women become so used to it as to think that they must suffer for the rest of their natural lives. This is wrong. Most of this suffering is absolutely unnecessary, and is in many cases due to kidney or bladder trouble—nothing more. And you can prove it.



Kidney and bladder trouble is far
commoner than most people would
imagine. It is reported that at least six
out of every ten people who "go sick"
do so through kidney disease. And,
moreover, five out of every ten sufferers
die from this same cause. If people only
knew how to tell whether their kidneys
were diseased or not it would not be so bad,
but thousands upon thousands of men
and women to-day are content to suffer
and die in ignorance. Weak kidneys lead
to deadly Bright's Disease in many cases.

Sure and certain symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

How are you to really recognise Kidney
Trouble? Here is the way:—Have you
a nasty taste in the mouth the first thing
in the morning, puffiness under the eyes,
general feeling of weakness and irrita-
bility, aches and pains in various parts of
the body. Have you constipation, cloudy
urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains
—a pain "as though my back will break"?
People who suffer from backache,
rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone,
cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or
pains in the muscles and joints, are all
suffering these pains through weak or
diseased kidneys, for these are positively
the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills quickly remove these symptoms. You should go to your chemist at once for a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and prove for yourself that within twenty-four hours these wonderful pills have without doubt commenced their healing work—guaranteed. Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end. But when you buy the pills be sure you get De Witt's in large white boxes printed in blue and gold—with a blue wax seal on the top of the bottle. Refuse any of similar name without this special seal.

De Witt's Pills

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size—strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 41, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Kamp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

etc. between the smaller proprietors. The
disputes sometimes led to legal suits, jeal-
ousies and feuds which prove ruinous to
all parties concerned. Sixthly.—In making
partitions of a survey number every party
tried to get a slice which would have all
the soil advantages of the survey number.
This led to long ribbon shaped subdivisions
of excessive length as compared with breadth.
Very often it became impracticable to
plough, cultivate and irrigate such ribbon
shaped pieces efficiently. Seventhly.—In
some cases field banks were kept between
adjoining sub-divisions for demarcating
boundaries. Such banks in the case of a
minutely sub-divided Survey number would
mean a considerable area lost to cultivation.
There were two ways of dealing with the
question. The first would be obtaining
opinions and reports from selected officers
and non-official gentlemen in the Presidency
and the second would be the appointment
of a committee of officials and non-officials
to consider and report upon the question.
Personally he would prefer the appointment
of a committee. After the committee's
report came in it might be placed before
the Council for further consideration.
The Council at this stage adjourned till
to-day.

RESOLUTION ON LATE SIR PHEROZE- SHAH MEHTA.

LADY MEHTA'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Lady Mehta has addressed the following
letter to Mr. J. Nissim, Secretary to the
Legislative Council of the Governor of Bom-
bay in appreciation of the Government
Resolution in the Council on December 10
1915:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter No. 3109-L of
10th instant communicating to me the
Resolution moved on the 7th instant by
his Excellency the Governor at the meeting
of the Legislative Council recording the
Council's sense of the heavy loss sustained by
the death of my husband, who was one of its
members. I am deeply grateful to his Ex-
cellency Lord Willingdon for having moved
the Resolution in the feeling and affection-
ate terms that he did and am equally thank-
ful to the Members of the Council for un-
animously passing it. Such appreciation
and recognition of my deceased husband's
services to the Council have greatly touched
me."

I am,
Yours faithfully,
AIMAI P. M. MEHTA.
Bombay, Dec. 12.

PRESIDENCY BANKS ACT.

AMENDING BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 14.

The Government of India will shortly in-
troduce a bill in the Imperial Legislative
Council to amend the Presidency Banks
Act. This measure will enable the Presi-

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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk,
combines all the elements necessary to sustain
life in full vigour. In addition it contains the
natural digestive principles which act upon these
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and whenever light food
and special nourishment is required,
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ALL-INDIAN SANATAN DHARMA CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS AT MUTTRA.

(Associated Press.)

MUTTRA, Mar. 14.
Great preparations are being made for
the second session of the All India Sanatan
Dharma Conference here. Delegates and
workers are arriving from different parts
to consecrate the grounds. "Vishnu
Yajna" will be performed for eleven days.
In the afternoon of the 22nd instant a
grand procession of the Veda Bhagwan will
commence from Calnagunge and passing
through the chowk, Bishrant and Hardinge
gate will go to the pandal grounds. Every
day in the pandal, after the conference
meetings, there will take place general
lectures, Ras Lila and performance of reli-
gious dramas. Some advanced spiritual de-
votees are expected to be present on the
26th and 27th instant.

The third session of the Sanskrit Lite-
rary Conference and meetings of the
"Udeshak Sabha" will also take place in
the conference pandal.

The Government of India will shortly in-
troduce a bill in the Imperial Legislative
Council to amend the Presidency Banks
Act. This measure will enable the Presi-

THREATENING A LANDLADY.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION FOR
PAYMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

Before the Police Magistrate of Alipore
a young man named Jaday Chandra Dey of
Bhawanipore is prosecuted on a charge of
sending a threatening letter to his former
landlady demanding immediate payment of
Rs. 500 in cash and a pair of gold orna-
ments which she was ordered to place in an
earthen pot and deposit in a plantain grove
behind the house. The accused, it was
also alleged, threatened that in the event
of her failing to make payment as de-
manded her house would be destroyed and
she would be shot. The following passage
occurred in the letter:—"This sum is re-
quired for the noble cause of the country
and if willingly paid you will get double
the amount with interest. If you inform
the police I might be sent to jail but there
are thousands in my gang who would cer-
tainly take revenge upon you." The com-
plainant on the receipt of this letter sent
it to the police. A Sub-Inspector went at
the appointed hour to the plantain grove
and arrested the accused who was hiding
there. The trial is proceeding.

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LACTOMALTINE greatly surpasses Cold Liver Oil preparations, in its efficiency for creating Tissues of stable Texture.

LACTOMALTINE IS A VALUABLE FOOD FOR WARM CLIMATES AS WELL AS COLD.

Numerous testimonials have been received from the public and members of the medical Profession.

Dr. C. H. writes:—"I have prescribed Lactomaltine largely during the hot weather and it invariably agrees even when Cod Liver Oil and Malt disagree. I have found patients tolerate it quite well in the hottest weather that we have in this country, and I have never known it cause any undue relaxation of the bowels."

It is particularly valuable for Delicate Children, and Invalids like it. Indeed, I generally prescribe that it should be taken on bread and butter instead of Jam."

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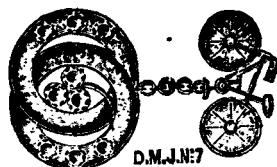
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DR. SUKHIA AND THE CORPORATION.

APPLICATION UNDER SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT.

VALIDITY OF PRESIDENT'S RULING

In the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors, appeared before Mr. Justice Macleod and presented on behalf of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, an application under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act 1877 for an order requiring Mr. P. C. Sethna, President of the Corporation, to perform his duty by allowing the applicant Dr. Sukhia to put and discuss before the Corporation a resolution, which Mr. Sethna had ruled out of order in his capacity as President.

DR. SUKHIA'S AFFIDAVIT.

Dr. Sukhia in his affidavit, which was sworn in on the 7th instant, stated: I Nadrishaw H. E. Sukhia of Bombay Parsi Zoroastrian inhabitant, a physician, a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, residing at Sukhia Buildings within the Fort of Bombay, make oath and say as follows:

1. I am a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on 13th January last. I was addressing the Corporation on the last two amendments proposed on a proposition to sanction the schedule of pay for the Municipal establishments being raised as recommended by the Standing Committee. While I was so addressing and was in the possession of the floor and had not finished my address, another member of the Corporation rose and interrupting me, offered to give a personal explanation. I objected to the interruption and requested the President of the Corporation, the above named Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, to stop the interruption, but he wrongly relying on Rule 13 of the Corporation Procedure Rules (a copy whereof is annexed hereto and marked A) allowed the member to interrupt me in my speech, although I pointed out that the Rule did not allow a member to interrupt a speaker until the conclusion of his speech, unless the speaker allowed himself to be interrupted. The President, however, overruled the objection and allowed the member to interrupt me in the midst of my speech. I then had to formally protest so that it might not be said that I had acquiesced, whereupon the President observed that if I was not satisfied with his ruling I had my remedies elsewhere. On a similar occasion previously the then President also referred me to seek redress from this Hon'ble Court. I had to submit to this ruling for the time being, but in order to prove the incorrectness thereof so that the President might rule differently and consistently with the usual rules of debate in the future, I sought a constitutional way to raise an issue as to the correctness of the said ruling in exercise of my rights as a member of the Corporation by giving a notice of motion under Section 36 of the Bombay Municipal Act to the Municipal Secretary on 31st January last to move the proposition (a copy whereof is annexed hereto and marked B) at the next monthly meeting of the Corporation.

2. On the 23rd day of February last when my notice of motion on the Agenda was reached the said President, without allowing me to move and discuss my proposition, summarily ruled the same out of order, remarking that in doing so he followed the course adopted by a predecessor of his—the late Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla in 1909, on a similar occasion. It is, however, not correct that on that occasion the late Mr. Jafferbhoy ruled my proposition out of order. On the contrary he did allow it to be put in the usual way, though he stated at the time that that should not be taken as a precedent.

THE CHAIRMAN'S POWER.

3. I am advised that, although the President is empowered by Rule 9 of the Corporation Procedure Rules to decide summarily all points of order or procedure, the said Rule is inoperative, inasmuch as it is inconsistent with clause (q) of Section 36 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, but assuming that it is operative, the rulings under that rule can be challenged on a subsequent occasion when the President is not entitled to rule that such challenge is out of order, as that question I submit, is not a point of order at all. I submit that such a question when the validity of the previous order or ruling is challenged in the constitutional way in which I sought to raise it, could not be ruled out on a point of order, as the President cannot wrongly decide a question as on point of order when it is not.

4. I submit that my personal right is injured by the President having wrongly ruled the proposition out of order. I also submit that under Section 36 (q) of the Bombay Municipal Act it was clearly in comment on the said President in his public character to allow the proposition to be put for the decision of the Corporation and that it is consonant to right and justice that I should have been so allowed. I am advised that I have no other specific and

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OPINIONS.

Extract from the "Times of India," 8th April 1913.

STATUE OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE IN BOMBAY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court Judge, eminent social reformer, and educationist, which has been placed on the north-eastern corner of the Coopersage and is to be unveiled on Wednesday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Mr. Ranade died in 1900, and his friends and admirers have long been anxious that his memory should be perpetuated, but there have been numerous difficulties to be contended with.

The statue is seven feet in height, and is mounted on a six foot pedestal. It is the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. Mr. Mhatre has been considerably handicapped by the fact that there was only one photograph of the late Mr. Ranade, who had a strong dislike for the camera, but those who knew him declare that the likeness is extraordinarily good. Mr. Ranade is shown standing in a characteristic attitude. He is wearing his judicial robes and is carrying in his right hand a legal scroll, and the reproduction is so faithful that even the defect, which Mr. Ranade had in the right eye, is clearly shown. Mr. Mhatre found the folds of the robes presented special difficulties, and he had to place a cushion in marble at the back as a support.

The arrangements for the raising of subscriptions and the erection of the statue have been carried out by a committee which had the Chief Justice (Sir Lawrence Jenkins) as the president, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goudas as Secretary.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A BOGUS AGENT OF A GUNNY BAG MERCHANT.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Inspector Barnes charged Manakchand Damji, a Hindu with cheating one Mohanji Waji in respect of gunny bags and string of the value of Rs. 500.

The prosecution alleged that the accused went to the complainant's firm on the 7th instant, represented himself as the agent of Saligram Surajmal and obtained the goods on credit. Two days later when the complainant's servant went to the firm of Saligram to ask for the money, the fraud was discovered and the accused arrested. The goods were found to have been sent by the accused up-country.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of two months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At Mazagon before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department charged Ah Chong Ah Hing and eight other Chinese, with possessing opium weighing from five tolas to one pound.

In consequence of information received by Inspector Hudson and Sub-Inspector Udawadia raided the accused's house at Matunga on Monday and searched their rooms when opium and preparations of opium were found. All the accused pleaded guilty and were fined from Rs. 7 to Rs. 21.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Nagindas Hira was charged with criminal misappropriation of a wrist watch belonging to Mr. Moberley. It was alleged that Mr. Moberley was riding along the Kennedy Sea Face on Monday, when he lost the watch. This was picked up by an Irish boy from whose hands the accused snatched it away. The accused ran away but was subsequently arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

POST OFFICE PACKER'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Govind Daji, a packer at the Apollo Bunder Post Office, with the theft of two currency notes of Rs. 100 each, from a registered letter sent by Mr. Naoroji Gazdar of the Great Western Hotel to Panchgani. The accused was arrested, when one of the notes was found at his place of residence on the Nowroji Hill, and the value of the other note, which had been cashed, was also recovered. Evidence was recorded in the case.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Adjourned Application for Discharge (Suspended.)

631-13.—Bhimji & Co., Tricundas Premji Thacker, v. Haridas Deyai Charan das Chaturbhuj, Madhooji K & C, Malvi H M & R. On 3rd March 1915, this Insolvent's discharge was suspended for 1 year with protection.

Applications for Discharge under Section 38, 345-15.—Abdul Kaseem Dakhni, v. Abdulrehman Ebrahimji Sodagari Cr No. 3, M B Chothia.

798-14.—Hasoo Nooroo Khambati, v. Abdul Rahman Ebrahimji Sodagari Cr No. 1, M B Chothia.

724-15.—Abdulrehman Malookhan Shaik, v. Haji Asaudin Cr No. 1, Maneck D and Co.

750-15.—Sitaram Bendo Bhiwadey, v. Anant Balwant Phadke Cr No. 8, Maneck D and Co.

491-11.—Gangaram Laxman Kapdi, v. Sakharan Muleet Khedkar, Assignee of Gopal Keshow Ghandi Cr No. 7, In person.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104, 557 & 567.—Unwalla P and P. Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim, v. The Official Assignee, Patell and Ez, Part Heard, 1-3-16.

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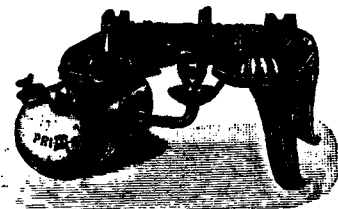
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PARIS FASHIONS.**PREVAILING FORMS IN LATEST SKIRTS**

If wishes were dresses, then, war or no war, every woman would have a new dress—several new dresses, in fact, for the spring and summer models are so varied and so fascinating that selection is a matter of considerable difficulty, observes the Paris correspondent of the "Standard." It should be remembered, however, that although the advance spring frocks undoubtedly indicate the tendency of fashion, they are by no means the last word on the subject. There are plenty of secrets still stored in the Paris ateliers awaiting the spring openings, so that the too hasty adoption of one particular style is to be deprecated as likely to lead, too late, to useless regrets. Just now, at any rate, so far as clothes are concerned, discretion is a better part than extravagance, and there are, after all, numbers of non-committal novelties which may safely be adopted until a definite pronouncement is forthcoming.

The skirt alone supplies a number of points of interest. This is, indeed, the era of the skirt, for, in literal truth, except where the tailored suit is in question, the corsage is a negligible quantity of whatever the near future has in store in the form of women's clothes, and it may safely be said that the desire for frills which so suddenly and vigorously asserted itself about a year ago will not be absent. The natural medium for the expression of this feeling is, of course, the skirt, and if the new ones are any criterion, this same expression will take an even more emphatic form than heretofore.

Ever since it forsook the narrow way and adopted vagrant tendencies the skirt has afforded the couturiere an opportunity for the exercise of originality and ingenuity for which, under the tube skirt regime, she sighed in vain, and anything more widely diverse in character than the skirts of the present day it would be hard to imagine.

AFTERNOON FROCKS.

A favourite idea for an afternoon frock is the combination of chiffon or georgette, or some similar substance, with clear silk net, mounted over a self-coloured taffeta foundation. In such a two-material skirt the upper portion, of tulle, is fully gathered about the hips, and falls almost to the knees. There its union with the net, which supplies what remains of the length, is cemented by a narrow "piping" of taffeta, and, if fancy so decrees, the net itself may be decorated with half a dozen or so of

FROCKS FOR A GIRL.

Made of buff colour homespun, this costume has collar and cuffs of golden brown suede cloth and golden brown stitching.

A Spring suit of castor-grey glove-skin cloth with a belt effect on the coat formed by floss silk stitching.

graduated frills, which help to produce the "stand-offish" appearance which it is the ambition of every fashionable skirt to possess.

For those who prefer something of a more "fussy" character, and whose youth entitles them to wear it, there are skirts whose claim to such stability as they possess is based on flounces of billowy tulle placed one above the other from hem to waist. Or again, there are skirts whose distinction lies in their "line," and in that alone. Confident in the perfection of their

cut, they pursue their outward way from waist to hem, triumphantly vindicating their belief that beauty is best unadorned.

At one time the expanse between waist and hem is broken by encircling "hoops" of ribbon of different widths; at another these same hoops will be supplanted by bows; rows of narrow frills may mount from the hem upwards, but then again there is nothing to prevent them from appearing at the sides alone, leaving the back and front to take care of themselves.

EARLY SPRING HATS

Among the advance spring models there is usually one mode for which it is safe to predict a considerable future. This season it is the high-crowned "cloche," of distinctly French origin. This little hat consists of a wide taffeta frill round a close-pulled and wired up to make it smaller at the top. It has a two-inch slightly sloped brim of the silk, and to mark the place where the crown ends a ribbon is tied round with, perhaps, a flat motif of bead flowers against the ribbon on either side. This very becoming model also appears made of upstanding loops of ribbon with the narrow brim of knitted silk to match. Later, made entirely in tulle and wreathed with tiny flowers, it will be delightful.

There are other models that are quite new, and the most original is perhaps the Chinaman's cap. Made quite plainly of a dead-textured silk or of straw, these hats have for their sole trimming a pom-pom of silk or emu feathers in the very middle of the top, in place of the button in the original. The little hats of the pretty variety have many of them high beehive crowns of straw with narrow brims of ribbon for silk and a bunch of natural-looking flowers high up on the front of the crown. All the small hats make a feature of height. If the shape is not high, a mammoth rosette of tulle is placed lightly on the top to add the requisite inches. Even the plateau hats are raised on a very high bandeau at the side and back. Some of these are charming with the brim covered with large flat roses in unusual colours. As a contrast to the small hat, picture-hats are low, with brims which droop on either side or are slightly waving—shapes which seem to call for strings of velvet tied demurely under the chin and a fichu frock.

The newest colours are mulberry or wine red, rivalled by a new shade of tete-de-negre, which is slightly more chocolate coloured than the older one, but equally becoming.

NO MORE INDIGESTION.

WONDERS ACHIEVED BY MAGNESIA.

It seems reasonable to suppose that in a short time there will be no more indigestion or dyspepsia. The old style "digestives," such as bismuth, popsin, charcoal, soda, etc., which after all are only temporary in their effects, are rapidly becoming discarded in favour of a simple antacid, known to chemists as Bisurated magnesia, with the result that physicians are being called upon to treat fewer cases of stomach trouble than ever before. This is not so very surprising when it is remembered that, according to available statistics, over ninety per cent. of all stomach troubles are due to acidity. Bisurated magnesia, in either powder or tablet form, may readily be obtained from any chemist at a small cost, and a half a teaspoonful or two tablets taken in a little water after meals will immediately neutralise all harmful acids in the stomach, prevent fermentation, and thus render the food easy of digestion.

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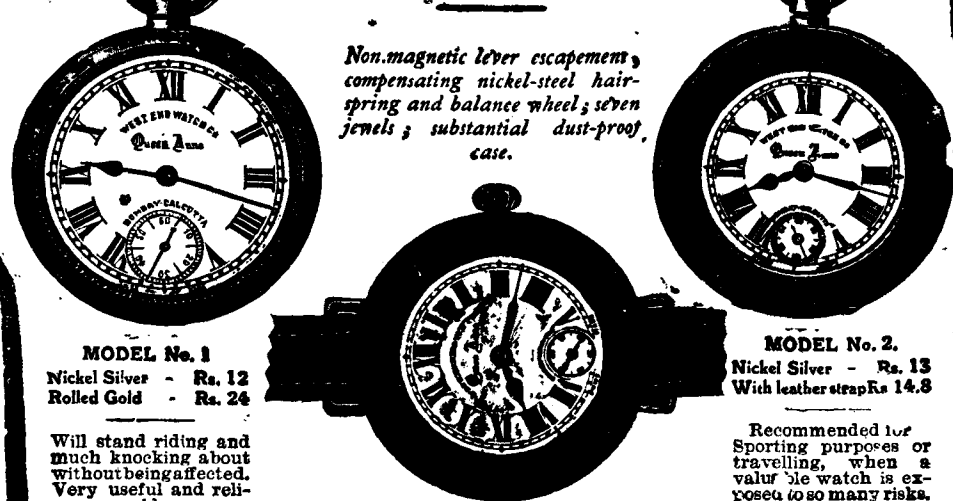
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The **QUALITY** and concentration of its
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ASAHI BEER.

An excellent, light, refreshing Lager Beer which not only enjoys a large sale in Japan but has already supplanted in India a great portion of the trade formerly done by German Pilseners. At the present time the Asahi Beer enjoys an advantage over the European Pilseners, to which it is equal in quality, in that it can be supplied in large quantities and at a very low price.

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The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 13 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	6 13 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 13 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 13 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	5 13 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	5 13 2 per case
White Camellia 125 deg.	5 13 2 per case
(in tins)	4 12 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg.	4 12 0 per 2 tins
(in tins)	4 12 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg.	4 12 0 per 2 tins
(in tins)	4 12 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg.	4 12 0 per 2 tins
(in bulk)	4 2 0 per 8 Imp gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of hauling.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Cooria, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
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Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying, to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like "Roskope," "Roskope," "Roskope" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise the envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by very careful and minute examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

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